

LABOR'S POLITICAL LOSSES

*Strikebreakers Cross
Picket Lines*

House Vote Is 352 to 52 for
Landrum-Griffin Labor Law

Hot Cargo Banned

Restrictions Placed on
Recognition Picketing

KENNEDY URGES LAW'S PASSAGE

*Labor Bill Passed
By Senate, 95 to 2*

Senator Says Labor
Has Grown Too Strong

Call for Anti-Trust Laws
Covering Labor Unions

Labor Rider Added to
Civil Rights Proviso

Permanent Senate Committee
Urged to 'Watch over Labor'

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

APRIL 1960

YOUR
BOSS
HAS
BEEN
VOTING

Have You?

America's Cities



The Teamsters Salute **NEW YORK CITY**

NEW YORK CITY can best be portrayed as "Metropolis . . . World." Superlatives alone may describe this national nerve center with a 1950 population of 7,891,957. The largest U. S. city also leads in manufacturing, foreign trade, commercial and financial transactions, book and magazine publishing, theatrical productions and many lesser categories.

Best-known of the five boroughs is the island of Manhattan, bought from the Indians in 1626 for trinkets worth \$24. A center of the Revolutionary War, some of its fiercest battles ranged here-about. From the time Washington took the oath as first U. S. President at Broad and Wall Streets on April 30, 1789, until 1790, New York was the nation's capital.

The digging of the Erie Canal to Albany, opening trade with the developing West, plus the excellent harbor for foreign shipping, joined to give New York City its phenomenal growth. Today its port is the nation's largest, its airports the nation's busiest.

Great numbers of trucks swarm through its avenues, streets and alleys to supply the raw materials, move production, provide food, goods and services and carry away its amazing daily refuse collection. The 61 locals of Joint Council 16, with an estimated 165,000 Teamster membership, carry on the great majority of these services so essential to the life of the city.

THE TEAMSTER happily salutes this colossus of all U. S. cities; where more than eight million residents and visitors contribute so greatly to the national wellbeing in business, commerce, entertainment, culture and creativeness.

NUMBER TWO IN A SERIES

Unworthy of an American!



You Owe It to Yourself

ON THE COVER of this issue, you can see at a glance some of the political attacks the American labor movement has suffered in the past year.

The enemies of labor make no secret of the fact that their program calls for more restrictive legislation—and more intensive political action.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce openly promotes training courses to make “young executives” more politically conscious—which means a trained corps of precinct workers to get out the anti-labor vote.

The National Association of Manufacturers and leading U.S. corporations are hard at work stimulating increased political activity by their employees—all, of course, in favor of their viewpoint.

WHAT THIS MEANS to the American worker is that he must begin to exercise his voting rights—and vote in favor of those candidates who will serve the best interests of working men and women, rather than the corporations.

Each member of this International Union should make it his business to vote. He should also urge his family, relatives and friends to vote.

BUT—you cannot vote **UNLESS YOU REGISTER** to vote.

IN THIS ISSUE, on pages 16-17, we list the deadline dates in your state for voter registration. On pages 18-19, we describe **DRIVE**, the Teamsters’ new program for grass-roots political participation.

We urge you to study these carefully. The strength of your union, your job security, the conditions you have won over many hard years of struggle—all these things can be taken away by anti-labor legislation.

You owe it to yourself and your family, and to your brother union members all across the country, to vote in 1960 for candidates who will not legislate against you.

REGISTER—AND VOTE!



Rochester Union Cleared of Charge

Charges against Teamsters in Rochester, N. Y., by a headline hunting newspaper, the Democrat & Chronicle, have been thrown out of the Assistant U. S. District Attorney's office on the grounds that the facts never warranted an investigation.

In announcing that the case had been set aside, Assistant U. S. District Attorney Roderick M. Cunningham said: "The case against the Rochester Teamsters concerning allegations of shakedowns and racketeering has been closed out entirely by this office, and I can say the facts never actually warranted our investigation which proved there was insufficient evidence that any crime had been committed."

Cunningham also said he wanted to make it clear that there were never any allegations made by the Federal government against the union or its officers at any time.

"There was no proof of extortion or shakedowns by the Teamsters or truckers based on the investigations of this office," he declared.

Teamster Leader Taken by Death

Mack Ray, 67, a veteran Teamster leader in Decatur, Ill., died suddenly last month of an apparent heart attack.

He became a member of the Teamsters' Union in 1910 and served as business representative for Local 279 from 1936 until 1958.

Ray was chairman of the Down-town Joint Teamsters Council and vice-president of the Illinois Conference of Teamsters for two years.

He also served as secretary-treasurer of the 12-state Central Conference of Teamsters for five years.

During World War II, Ray was on the Macon County War Price and Rationing Board and won honors for his service on the city's traffic-parking commission.

He was also active in community and civic projects including the Community Chest drives.

He is survived by his wife, Ruby, two sons, Robert and Leonard, both Teamster members, and a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Spitzer.

Colorado Council Notes NLRB Wins

Joint Council 54 organizers scored two major victories last month when employees of the Interstate and Continental bakeries at Colorado Springs chose the Teamsters as their bargaining agent in NLRB elections.

Local 219, which will represent the drivers of the two firms in collective bargaining, is currently in the process of negotiating a new contract.

Council organizers John Teel and Fred Jones are presently intensifying their energetic efforts toward organizing two more bakeries in the Colorado city which are still non-union.

The campaign to organize the bakery industry in this area was initiated early in February.

Aloha! Three Wins in 2 Weeks

Three election victories in two weeks by Hawaii Teamsters Local 996 have boosted its membership to over 2900—a 24% increase in two years, and solid prospects of a 100% increase in the next two years.

Art Rutledge, president of the Local, said the new members have come from a variety of industries, including warehousing, a feed mill, a furniture manufacturing plant, a dairy products distributor, hotel guards, tour and taxi drivers, construction drivers and quarry workers, laundries, and general trucking and van lines.

Local 996 won elections at Delivery Service Incorporated, Hawaiian Hauling Service and the Standard Oil Company in late February and early March, Rutledge reported.

Local 853 Wins Ward Election

Piling up more than a 6-to-1 majority, Teamster Local 853 in Oakland, California, was chosen by Montgomery Ward employees as their bargaining representative in an NLRB election.

Tom Connor, secretary of the Oakland Teamster organization, reported that the election results netted the Teamsters 305 votes while 45 votes were cast for no union. There were 472 Ward employees eligible to vote in the election.

The new Teamster unit includes paint makers, office workers, warehousemen, appliance and television repairmen, sales personnel, catalogue order employees and service station employees.

Another IBT Credit Union

Members of Teamster Local 340 in Portland, Oregon, recently formed their own credit union, increasing to 57 the number of credit unions owned and operated exclusively by Teamsters.

The new Teamster Federal Credit Union has a potential membership of 2,500, according to Treasurer Albert Page.

Credit unions are financial self-help groups whose members save their money together and make loans to each other at low cost. The Local 340 Federal Credit Union, like the others, is chartered by the Federal government, and deals only with its members, who must share the common bond of association under which the credit union was organized.

Regular dividends are paid on savings, and many credit unions also return to borrowers a percentage of the interest collected, thereby reducing the cost of credit union loans even more.

THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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IT IS THE LARGEST LABOR PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD.

* Based on average impartial surveys for periodicals.

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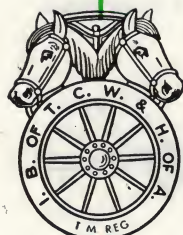
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Your Right to Know



AS THE MEMBERS of this International Union know, the daily press, radio and television cannot be counted upon for an objective treatment of the labor movement, its goals, or its activities. During the McClellan hearings, many of you saw first-hand how the press distorted the news about so-called "labor racketeering," as the nation's publishers teamed up with anti-labor politicians to put a labor-killing law on the books.

Throughout these hearings, this magazine, we believe, succeeded month after month in setting the record straight. It was of vital importance that the false charges and distortions be exposed for what they were. You have the right to know the facts, because it is your union and you—the rank-and-file—have the ultimate responsibility for the decisions this union makes.

For the past year, however, as you may have noticed, we have not had much to say about the Board of Monitors. The actions of this Board also have a vital bearing upon you and the welfare of your union. But on the advice of attorneys, we have avoided an open, published fight with this Board in the hope that a purposeful exchange of ideas would provide the most constructive result.

It was the belief of our attorneys that, since the Monitorship is essentially a judicial matter, the best interests of the union would be served by arguing our case in the environs of the court room, not in the nation's press. We asked the Court to prevent the Board of Monitors from making charges to the press before it gave the International Union a chance to study its complaints. Accordingly, we withheld comment of our own, pending a ruling by the court.

Late in March, the U. S. District Judge ruled that the Monitors had the right to air their grievances in the public press. With this ruling, the way is now clear for us to report factually to you on the state of the Monitorship. You have the right to know how much the Monitorship is costing this International Union.

You have the right to know how little the Monitors have accomplished, despite the expenditures.

You have the right to know why the Monitors are deliberately stalling in the performance of their duties under the consent decree. They have openly stated that they want to "get Hoffa first." They also want to remove the majority of your elected General Executive Board. Then they hope to rule the same people ineligible for office by removing them from membership in the union, thus depriving you—the membership—of *your* right to determine your officers at a new International convention.

To back themselves up in these efforts, the Monitors have made no new, independent investigations. Rather, unbefitting judicial officers, they have prejudged guilt on the part of your officers. Their charges are the same phony, untested charges that were made by the McClellan Committee. The script is the same.

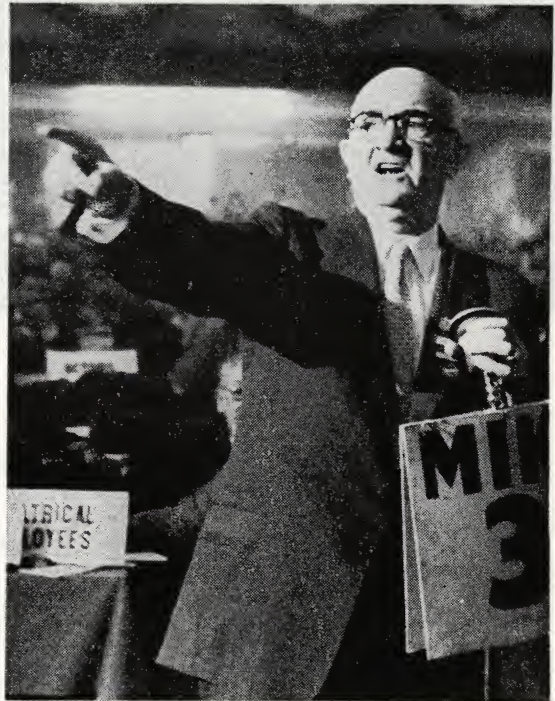
Your union, on the other hand, has argued for the rights of the membership to make the choice. We have repeatedly asked for a clear, concise list of what actions they require before a new convention and election of officers may be held. We have stipulated that the delegates to such a convention would be elected in secret-ballot elections supervised by outside agencies. We have asked for a convention at the earliest possible time.

The issue is clear: whether outsiders shall control the affairs of this union, or whether the membership shall do so.

You have a right not only to know the issue and the facts. You also have the right to govern yourselves.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. R. Hoffa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

MONITORS COST NEARLY \$700,000



Secretary-Treasurer English

THE Board of Monitors has cost the International Brotherhood of Teamsters a grand total of \$692,645.05 in the 26 months since it was created, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English reported last month.

He said the Monitors themselves had cost \$400,675.60 in fees and expenses during the period from Jan. 31, 1958, and Mar. 15, 1960, with legal and court costs for the International Union running to \$286,969.45 during the same period.

"It's not going to get better—it's going to get worse," Secretary English declared. "Now they have secured permission from the Courts to hire an outside law firm to handle their legal work, which will increase the cost of the Monitorship substantially.

"In addition, the Monitor staff now includes five lawyers, six secretaries, and one analyst. Every ten days, we receive a bill from the Monitors for about \$3,200 for 'staff salaries and expenses' alone. Projected on a year's basis, this could amount to more than

\$115,000 each year for staff alone," Secretary English reported.

He said the three Monitors themselves have averaged \$45,000 a year each in fees.

Not included in the grand total is a disputed fee—a total of \$210,000 awarded to Godfrey P. Schmidt, original attorney for the "13 rank-and-file" plaintiffs, for four months' work. Schmidt originally put in a bill for \$325,000 for his services, but the courts scaled it down to \$210,000. The International is contesting payment of this sum. Including the \$210,000,

listed on the union's books as a contingent liability, the Monitor case from its inception to the present time would amount to \$902,645.05 in little more than two years—just short of one million dollars!

In estimating the total cost, no consideration has been given to the value of services of International Union house counsel employed in connection with Monitor cases, nor to any regular or overtime work required by the International of its employees. This, too, has been substantial, Secretary English said.

Monitor Expenses, Jan. 31, 1958, to March 15, 1960

Monitor Fees	\$211,686.25
Monitor Expenses Paid	\$188,989.35
Total	\$400,675.60
Legal Fees and Expenses by IBT in Monitor Cases ...	\$286,969.45
American Arbitration Association	\$ 5,000.00
Grand Total	\$692,645.05



Now It Can Be Told

Board Denounces Monitor Delays

"You are sucking the blood out of the membership of this organization."

With these words, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English last January told the Board of Monitors at a special Washington meeting that their stalling tactics and high costs were creating deep resentment among the union's 1,678,000 members.

In the belief that Teamster-Monitor differences were court matters that were not matters of public debate, the International Union had filed suit in U. S. District Court to prohibit the Monitors from running to the press with their complaints. In line with this principle, the *International Teamster* did not report the complaints registered by the General Executive Board against Monitor tactics.

But late in March, Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts ruled that Teamster-Monitor squabbles were matters that properly could be discussed in the press.

"Neither the courts nor the press should impede or interfere with the other in the performance of public duty," Judge Letts ruled.

"The press is in the nature of the public agency and it, like the courts, operates under a duty to the public. In the very nature of the relationship which exists between the courts and the press, they must cooperate with the press in the public interest."

In view of Judge Letts' ruling, the *International Teamster* publishes now the story of that January meeting.

IN a special three-day meeting of the General Executive Board in Washington, called to speed action on proposed by-laws for submission to local unions, Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue declared that he could not predict when the monitorship would end, and told Board members that it might be another year before the Monitors could act on the question of a proposed set of by-laws, as they are charged under the consent decree.

He also notified the Board that he intended to expand his staff—already costing the International more than \$10,000 per month apart from the monitor fees—by hiring a \$20,000 a year assistant, as well as an investigator named Walter Sheridan, former staff member of the McClellan Committee.

President Hoffa immediately characterized Sheridan as "a man who has an adverse attitude toward the Teamsters Union, and who has consistently

made statements showing he was antagonistic toward our organization."

In an earlier report to the General Executive Board, Teamster Monitor Daniel B. Maher, Washington attorney, told IBT representatives that "I have been unable to achieve any progress within the Board of Monitors toward the accomplishment of the basic purposes of the consent decree."

(The consent decree established the monitorship.)

Maher charged that "the monitorship has done little or nothing toward the release of the trustee locals, spelling out fiduciary standards, recommending constitutional changes, proposed by-laws, or accounting and auditing procedures, or the backlog of more than 160 cases upon which no action is being taken."

He pointed out that two years had elapsed since the formation of the Board of Monitors. "One of our first objectives was the formulation of model local union by-laws. Not a single thing was done on that by the Monitors until December of 1959. There is still no agreement on this."

"Accounting and auditing procedures have also been two years in the making. The Monitors asked the Executive Board to place this matter on its agenda last June. On two occasions, the Executive Board has done

so, has so notified the Monitors, but the Monitors have failed to appear."

Maher continued his report by pointing out under the original chairmanship of Judge Nathan Cayton, the Monitors had restored more than half of the trusteeship locals to autonomy, but not one had been restored to self-government in the past year and a half, despite repeated requests from the International Union.

"Of the 54 locals released from trusteeship by the Cayton Board," Maher asserted, "there has not been a single complaint as to the nature of the elections or the faithfulness of their officers."

"As of May 29," Maher said, "there were something like 160 complaints which had been received by the Monitors. There have probably been 15 or 20 additional since then. I have tried and tried to get these matters resolved, without success."

Maher declared that "the Board of Monitors is not meeting. We have averaged only two or three hours a week over an eight-month period. Even then, nothing has been accomplished."

Monitor Maher told the General Executive Board that "the reason given by the Monitor Board for its slow progress is that 'every time we try to do something, the union takes court action.'"

"The fact is," Maher said, "that seven appeals are cited. Two or three of these were mere 'intervention appeals, not dealing with the Board of Monitors. There were three or four appeals taken by the union against the Monitors."

"In each of these, relief was given to the union, and the orders of the lower court were modified. This means these were not frivolous appeals, but meritorious."

Following Maher's report, President Hoffa told the Executive Board members that "in the monitorship we are faced with an ever-expanding bureaucratic structure, motivated by a desire for destruction, not construction."

Hoffa said that if Chairman O'Donoghue "thinks he has something on this Board or on myself, let him come forward with it."

"We have tried to expedite the monitorship through every means at our disposal, reserving only our basic right to appeal what we believe to be unfair or incorrect directives or interpretations," Hoffa declared.

Union Asks Court to Order Monitor Action

THE Teamsters Union late in March filed suit in U. S. District Court to require the Board of Monitors to take action on three of their basic responsibilities under the consent decree.

In a telegram from James R. Hoffa to the three Monitors, the union's general president notified them that the union was asking:

- 1) That the Monitors take steps toward clearing away "whatever backlog of member complaints and grievances (you) may have received and failed to dispose of during (your) more than two years of existence;"
- 2) That the Monitors draft a model code of local union by-laws as required under Section 4 of the consent decree;
- 3) That the Monitors "make recommendations after consultation with the General Executive Board for amendments to the International Constitution for proposal at the next International convention" as required under Section 11 of the consent decree.

Hoffa, in his telegram, charged:

"The repeated efforts of this International Union to get the Board of Monitors to perform the various functions imposed upon the Board by the consent decree have been unavailing.

"We have met with nothing but procrastination and lack of cooperation from the Board of Monitors.

"Surely, this cannot be because of lack of manpower since you already have a staff of five lawyers, six secretaries, one analyst, and an outside law firm.

"There is no other course for us to follow than to bring to the attention of the Court your various derelictions of duty."

'No Meaningful Representation'

Courts or judicial officers who pre-judge individuals before receiving evidence should disqualify themselves, Teamster Monitor Daniel B. Maher declared late last month. And, he said, Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue has prejudged President James R. Hoffa, eight or nine General Execu-

tive Board members, and some 20 or 30 Joint Council or local union officials before the Board has considered any evidence against them.

Maher told a press conference in Washington that "six months before we ever considered any charges against President Hoffa, the chairman (O'Donoghue) stated in categorical terms that in order for the Monitorship to work, we must first get rid of Hoffa. And this prejudgment has not been limited to Hoffa."

Maher charged that the other two Monitors have habitually excluded the Teamster appointee on the Board. "So far as the International Union is concerned, they do not have any meaningful representation on the Board of Monitors," he said.

The Teamster-appointed Monitor said he planned to resign his post in the very near future, and that he had notified Judge Letts of his intention.

According to Maher, "Chairman O'Donoghue holds that there is no cooperation between the Board of Monitors and the International Union. The fault lies with the Board of Monitors. At least 30 letters have been written by President Hoffa, asking for meetings on various topics in dispute, in an attempt to get matters cleared up. But these efforts have been completely unavailing."

Schmidt Dropped As Counsel for 13

Godfrey Schmidt, who served as counsel for the so-called "13 rank-and-filers" since 1957 in the suit which resulted in the Board of Monitors, was dropped last month as counsel by a majority of the plaintiff group.

Schmidt, former Monitor, resigned that position after the U. S. Court of Appeals ruled a potential conflict of interest existed in view of Schmidt's position as counsel for employer groups dealing with the Teamsters.

In dropping Schmidt, the rank-and-file group charged that he and Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue were too preoccupied with "getting" Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

Hoffa Monitors In Shoving Match

By Don O'Connor

Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Teamsters' monitors have taken to brawling physically among themselves, it was learned today.

This is the point which dissension on the three-man supervisory group has reached.

ONE OF the strangest aspects is that monitor Lawrence Smith, who represents anti-Jimmy Hoffa Teamsters, wound up on the same side as pro-Hoffa monitor Daniel Maher last Thursday.

They both were pitted against Chairman Martin O'Donoghue.

Trouble broke out in O'Donoghue's office when Smith and Maher returned an hour late from lunch. A meeting of the board had been scheduled for that afternoon.

O'Donoghue lashed the two monitors with sarcasm for being late.

Smith and Maher defended their action, accusing O'Donoghue of similar tardiness on previous occasions.

As the conversation became more heated, Larry Cohen, a legal assistant to O'Donoghue, arose from his chair and shoved Maher.

Maher and Smith turned angry words on Cohen while

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

TEAMSTER: Monitors In Brawl

Continued from Page One

O'Donoghue pleaded with all of the scufflers to calm down.

Maher finally pushed Cohen back, and the shoving continued until Pat Kennedy, an investigator for the group and charter member of the 13 New York Teamsters seeking to oust Hoffa, stepped in.

Kennedy shoved Cohen away, whereupon O'Donoghue ordered them all out of his office.

THE MEETING was rescheduled for Friday, but

this broke up when Maher walked out because Smith and O'Donoghue voted down his proposal to adjourn.

An hour-long meeting was held last Saturday, but none of the monitors would disclose what happened behind the closed doors.

Maher has been publicly dissatisfied with the manner in which O'Donoghue has conducted the board for some time. As representative of the Teamsters, he has complained that O'Donoghue refuses to let him in on board plans.

The monitors were set up in 1958 to oversee the union in settlement of a rank-and-file suit brought by the 13 dissidents claiming Hoffa's election as president was rigged.

Troubles of Monitors Hit the Headlines

SPLIT DEEPENING AMONG MONITORS

Head of Teamster Rebels
Disputes Board Chairmen
on Clean-Up Aims

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8—The split in the three-man board of monitors of the Teamsters Union deepened today.

The head of the dissident Teamster group responsible for creating the board disagreed with Martin F. O'Donoghue, board chairman, who is in conflict with Lawrence T. Smith, a monitor.

Twelve New York members started a suit in 1957 to prevent James R. Hoffa, president, and other officials from taking office. Andrew Boggia, then leader, said today: "We got in

to get straightened out at the local level."

The dissidents sued on the ground that the 1957 convention had been rigged. A trial was halted two years ago when the parties accepted a court decree letting the officers take over provisionally and setting up the board of monitors to help install democratic practices in the union.

The disagreement between Mr. Smith and Mr. O'Donoghue has slowed the board's work. The chairman needs one vote, besides his own, for policy decisions. Daniel B. Maher, the third monitor, is the choice of the Teamsters and frequently disagrees with the chairman.

Protests Limited Aim

Mr. Smith says Mr. O'Donoghue only wants a court order removing Mr. Hoffa, after which he plans to quit the board. He objects to this limited aim, and has refused to support the filing of additional charges against Mr. Hoffa in court now.

In Mr. Smith's view, Mr. Hoffa should be required first

to put other accused officers on trial before the union's executive board as a test of union trial procedures.

If these procedures prove inadequate, he says, the officers and Mr. Hoffa can be brought to court and their membership as well as office taken away.

Mr. Boggia took the position that Mr. Hoffa was secondary and that Mr. O'Donoghue had delayed too long in preparing model by-laws to assure democratic meetings and election procedures.

He said he had so informed Mr. O'Donoghue and Godfrey P. Smith, lawyer for the dissidents, a former monitor who resigned and recommended Mr. Smith as his successor.

"All I'm interested in is that the rank and file is taken care of through the board of monitors," Mr. Boggia said.

"We started out to set free the trusted locals. We wanted

to get the right to vote and hold elections. We started out to straighten out the local levels and then go after the big brass. We didn't worry about Hoffa being president under those terms.

"If they continue to go after Mr. Hoffa and let the locals continue getting their lumps throughout the country's, that's not getting us anywhere."

Mr. Boggia said he planned to ask a meeting with the monitors and that if the matter was not straightened out to the satisfaction of his group, he would seek an audience with Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who appointed the monitors.

NEW YORK TIMES

March 9, 1960

PAGE 38

Union Again Asks New Convention

THE Teamsters Union filed suit in U. S. District Court today (Thursday, March 31) asking for an order directing the immediate calling of a new International convention.

The motion listed seven arguments favoring a new convention, including an offer of "such supervision of the convention and the antecedent elections of delegates the Court shall deem necessary. It said the union was "willing that the election of local union delegates to the convention be supervised by such independent public or private agencies as the Court may select."

Performance Cited

The union's petition declared that performance under the consent decree (establishing the Monitorship) has advanced to a point which gives reasonable assurance of new elections in accord with membership rights under the International constitution.

"Further assurance in this regard is provided by" the new labor act passed

by Congress last year, it said. "The sanctions and remedies provided by the said Act guarantee also that the obligations of the defendants (the Union) embodied in the consent decree will continue to be performed in the future."

Other Arguments

Other arguments listed were:

1) The desirability of early transition from Court supervision to normal organizational management.

2) The ever-increasing cost of the Monitorship, described as "a burdensome charge against the funds of the International which charge ought to be eliminated without unnecessary delay."

3) The Monitorship has ceased to function "as the advisory institution intended by the consent decree" and has "adopted an adversary and prosecutorial attitude."

Referring to the new labor act, the petition points out that "in the course of the debates and arguments in Congress and before its various commit-

tees, it was repeatedly stated and acknowledged that the principal purpose of the legislation was to correct and to prohibit the repetition of those very conditions and circumstances alleged in the complaint" in the original litigation leading to the Monitorship.

"Under the Act, the state courts, the federal courts, the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice are empowered, upon individual or class complaints, to seek and provide remedies, both criminal and civil in nature, against any of the wrongful conduct covered by the consent decree.

'All Objectives'

"Accordingly, the use of the new procedures available under the law will eliminate all of the costs and expenses of the Monitorship, while at the same time achieving all of the objectives and purposes of the Monitorship, to wit: democracy in union affairs, full reporting and disclosure, adherence to fiduciary standards and democratic elections."

McClellan Committee Rehashes Same Old Phony Charges

The final step in the "Big Lie" technique of the union-busting McClellan Committee—repeating the same lie often enough—took place last month with the filing of some "final reports."

The "final reports," of course, were the same as the "interim reports," just reworked a little. And the "interim reports" were a rehash of unsubstantiated testimony aimed by an anti-labor committee against the Teamsters Union and the rest of the labor movement.

Key to the motivation behind the anti-Teamster, anti-Hoffa reports is the fact that they report only the charges, not the rebuttal testimony. Thus, the reports could well have been written three years ago, when the charges had been made but before any testimony was taken.

In effect, the McClellan Committee set itself up as prosecutor, judge, and jury—all three.

The various reports of the McClellan Committee rely almost exclusively upon the testimony of disreputable witnesses, malcontents, and perennial misanthropes.

Nowhere—as would befit an impartial Committee of the U. S. Senate—is any consideration given to denials of charges, exposure of false information, or direct rebuttal testimony under oath.

In short, the final McClellan Committee reports prove that, under the counseling of millionaire Bobby Kennedy, this Committee succeeded in violating every concept of due process and of the inviolability of individual rights.

As the month ended, the Senate Government Operations Committee repudiated efforts by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas to perpetuate his committee as a "super-watchdog" over the American labor movement.

As this issue went to press, the Senate Rules Committee agreed to extend the life of the McClellan Committee until next January 31. The issue will now go to the Senate floor.

Last October, the AFL-CIO denounced the McClellan Committee as "an ill-concealed effort to discredit and weaken and, if possible, destroy" the trade union movement.

'Sounding Board' For Reactionaries

AFL-CIO President George Meany last month denounced continuation of the McClellan Committee. The committee, he said, "has become more and more a sounding board for reactionary anti-union elements. Now the committee in effect seeks in defiance of all Senate precedent to become permanent.

"The time has come to return its functions to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare which has jurisdiction over the labor-management relations field. Last week the Senate took the first proper step in that direction when it reaffirmed the labor committee oversight function in regard to the labor management reporting and disclosure act of 1959. I urge you to vote against Senate resolution 294."

Uniformity Near In Construction

A report from the Eastern Conference of Teamsters disclosed this month that Upstate New York building and construction locals will attain contract uniformity by 1962.

Beginning some 11 years ago with 12 zones, a new labor agreement recently ratified by the membership concerned, will reduce the original zones to one zone on January 1, 1962.

Union Shop Clause

The new contract provides for a seven-day union shop clause, one of the first agreements negotiated by the Teamsters under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act which permits a seven-day union membership provision. Other provisions which will achieve uniformity in less than two years as a result of the new pact, include seniority, hours of work, wages, health and welfare and other fringe benefits.

Cannery Council Wins New Plan

A new and unique sick-leave plan extending social welfare and providing for full or partial wage payment for ill workers for designated periods of time has been negotiated by the Teamsters' California Cannery Council. The new cannery contract provision will benefit some 10,000 regularly employed Teamster cannery members.

First of Kind

The plan is the first of its kind to be instituted on a state-wide basis by any union. Integrated with the California Workmen's Compensation and disability program, qualified workers are virtually guaranteed the equivalent of their regular wage during the early stages of their incapacitation. The Teamster member makes no financial contribution to the plan.

"The new plan," comments Vernon Pankey, president of the California Cannery Council, "brings to our members a new measure of security. The health and welfare benefits in our contracts provide for the major payment of doctor and hospital bills, and now the sick-leave plan assures our members that they and their families will not suffer from the standpoint of day-to-day living through lack of a weekly pay envelope."

Teamsters Union Drives AFL-CIO Federal Local Out Of Puerto Rico



The AFL-CIO federally-chartered Truck Drivers Local quietly has packed its belongings and closed shop, losers in a head to head organization battle with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Frank Chavez, organizer for Teamsters Local 901, called the defeat of the AFL-CIO local "a momentous development." He master-minded the Teamsters many organizing victories leading to the destruction of the AFL-CIO local, which was chartered to destroy the Teamsters Local.

Chavez said that the Teamsters had to compete not only against the AFL-CIO Local, but also against the Economic Development Administration, the government agency promoting Puerto Rico's industrialization, the administration of Governor Luis Munoz Marin, and the Seafarers International Union.

Referring to the Teamsters' opposition, Chavez called it "a monstrous conspiracy among powerful industrial bosses, government authorities, professional politicians and AFL-CIO stooges to frustrate the Teamster program for the betterment of the Island's forgotten laboring classes."

The AFL-CIO Local from its inception was helpless and unable to match the Teamsters accomplishments in the

Puerto Rican labor movement, Chavez said.

"The growing confidence of the workers in the Teamsters' negotiating ability, their unwavering trust in our Union's integrity, and their feeling of adequate protection are the cornerstone of the Teamsters' promising outlook in this area," Chavez added.

With the AFL-CIO local defeated and gone, the Seafarers International is attempting to pirate the Teamsters jurisdiction. The Teamsters have already replaced the Seafarers as bargaining agent at the Island's TMT Transport Company, the Andres Fuentes Trucking Company, the Kaiser Engineering Company and others.

'Waiting Time'

The Federal District Court for Western North Carolina ruled last month that truck drivers are to be paid for time spent waiting for mail-carrying trains.

The ruling said that truck drivers engaged in transporting mail for a contractor under contract with the Post Office Department are entitled to full pay while they are waiting for the arrival of mail trains.

DRIVE



**Registration rallies,
kickoff meeting mark
opening of union's
first national effort
toward voter education—
Effective political action
is 1960 goal.**



DRIVE, the Teamsters Union's national political education program, rolled into action last month with the firm hand of President Hoffa at the wheel of a nation-wide tour which brought quick and vigorous support from Teamster members, their families and IBT leaders.

With stop-overs at Sacramento, Calif., Green Bay, Wisc., Des Moines, Ia., Milwaukee, Wisc., and New York City, and more appearances scheduled, the Teamsters political education program—DRIVE for Democratic, Republican, Independent Voter Education—is now approaching full force.

Speaking to a group of 1,500 Teamsters in Sacramento, Hoffa denounced the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill, and its authors—Senator John Kennedy, Congressmen Philip Landrum of

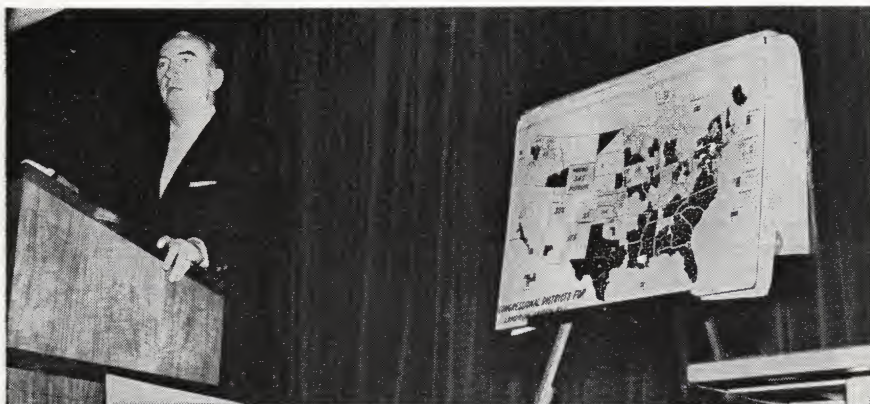
Georgia, and Robert Griffin of Michigan.

He accused the three of being labor-haters "without any knowledge of the hopes, fears and desires of the working men and women in America." Their legislation, Hoffa said "is the most vicious anti-labor law ever passed."

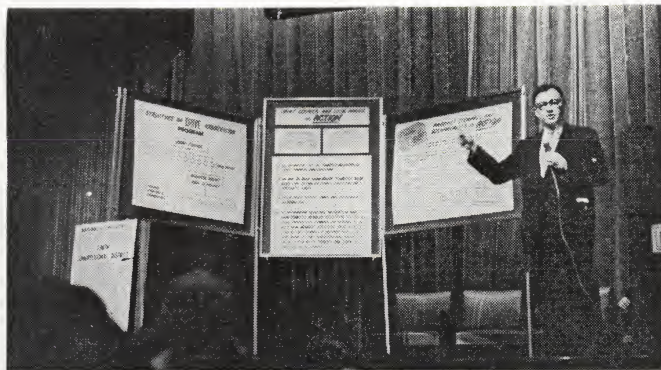
In Green Bay, Hoffa urged Teamster members to accelerate their organizing campaigns to bring into their membership the unorganized workers. "The only way we can live with this law," he said, "is to increase our bargaining strength."

He charged that "Bobbie" Kennedy, brother of Senator Kennedy and counsel for the anti-labor McClellan Committee, "is carrying on a smear cam-

(Continued on page 14)



**WASHINGTON
D.C.**



DRIVE Registration Rallies Still



NEW YORK

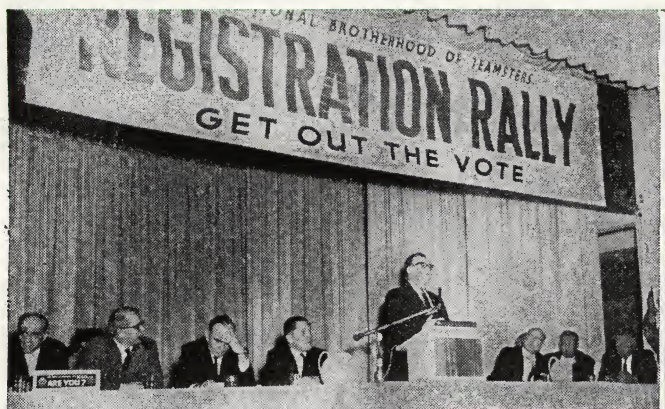




Iowa



Voter Enthusiasm from Coast to Coast



CALIFORNIA



paign in Wisconsin and elsewhere against the Teamsters Union and its officials." Kennedy has a million-dollar libel suit pending against him in a Michigan Federal Court, but has dodged U. S. Marshal efforts to subpoena him for nearly a year.

Hoffa challenged "Bobbie" Kennedy to publicly debate his charges that the Teamsters membership is made up largely of racketeers, thugs, criminals and other varieties of fugitives from Federal prisons.

Hoffa has previously challenged Senator Kennedy to a public debate, but neither Kennedy will consent to defend themselves against charges of being liars, which have been made by Teamster officials.

Hoffa explained to 2,000 Milwaukee Teamsters that provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act take many basic rights away from Teamster members, and it additionally creates many new reporting and accounting procedures which threaten to bankrupt a great number of Teamster Locals.

He pointed out that one provision of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act increases the cost of bonding union officials by 3,000%. He said that a year ago Teamsters were paying only 33-cents per \$1,000 for bonds. The Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act has increased bonding cost to \$11.00 per \$1,000.

"If Senator Kennedy's multi-millionaire father does not already own a bonding company, he should buy one," Hoffa suggested to the laughter of the audience.

In New York City's Madison Square Garden, the Teamster General President predicted that labor-haters like Senators Kennedy, John McClellan of Arkansas, Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Carl Curtis of Nebraska are not yet satisfied with the anti-labor provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act.

"They will be pressing for anti-trust laws against union members next," he said. "And when they talk about putting labor under the anti-trust laws, they forget that organized labor means men and women, not machines.

"If they will treat the worker like machinery in a plant, then let them give us a depletion allowance like they do to the big oil industry and big business. Let them put the worker's taxes in a pot during his most productive years, and then give them back to him when he has reached the 'depletion age' of 65.

"They do this for natural resources—let them do it for human resources," he declared.

At each of the DRIVE rallies, Hoffa promised that he would seek a national master contract from the trucking industry next year. Such a contract, he said, would provide a basis for Teamster members to overcome the ban on secondary boycotts in the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act.

"With common expiration dates we can tell the employer: 'We will not fight you with one hand, but with our bodies and souls over your whole

and repressive provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act.

"I publicly challenge George Meany and Walter Reuther to join with us in supporting these amendments," Hoffa said. He criticized the AFL-CIO leadership for announcing that they would not support the amendments for fear of embarrassing Democratic candidates in the 1960 election races.

"The only answer to labor's problem in the halls of Congress is for the worker to become more active in politics than ever before," Hoffa charged.

"Instead of the stooges of business passing laws affecting the welfare of the truck driver and warehousemen, the time has come to elect workers to these offices. And you are the ones who can do it," he said.

Hoffa warned Teamster members that the enemies of labor have very carefully built, and continue to build an anti-labor climate in the public mind, hoping to destroy effective trade unionism in this country.

"I warn you of the dangers of division, because our enemies hope that they can divide us and then defeat us." He added that the growing impact of automation makes it more imperative than ever that organized labor be alert to its responsibilities.

"Today, we face a situation in which a man at the age of 40 is 20 years too young to die and 20-years too old to get a job. This problem must be solved," he declared.

Hoffa reviewed some of the unconstitutional practices of the McClellan Committee and its counsel "Bobbie" Kennedy. He said that the Committee had the full cooperation of the press, radio, and television in its campaign to discredit organized labor.

On one occasion he recalled that he was on the witness stand with intense heat of the klieg lights bearing down on him. To remove some of the perspiration from his brow, he took out a handkerchief, and wiped his forehead.

Immediately the cameras popped all over the place, and the headlines of the newspapers the next day roared, "Hoffa Worried," accompanied by the picture of Hoffa wiping his brow.

Summarizing three years of the McClellan Committee, Hoffa said, "I have nothing to hide. You know as well as I do that if they had found even one little thing wrong, they would have Hoffa in jail today."

IBT Stresses Five Bills

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will direct its legislative activities to five bills during this second and last session of the 86th Congress.

The five bills include amendments to the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act (S-3097 and S-3098), the Forand bill (H.R. 4700), unemployment insurance (H.R. 4488), civil rights (H.R. 8315), and Federal aid to education (H.R. 22).

Teamster members are urged to write their Congressmen and Senators asking their support for these bills. Be sure to list the bills by number and by name.

The address of your Congressman and Senator is either the House or Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

operation if you refuse to give us decent contracts," he declared.

Over 11,000 New York Teamsters and their families gave him a thunderous ovation when he vowed: "The enemies of labor will not intimidate us. I will never stop fighting for your welfare."

Hoffa said that the Teamsters would urge members of Congress to amend the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act "to keep from making strikebreakers of union members all over the country."

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has introduced two bills in the Senate which would amend the many punitive

PULL
OUT
HERE

SAVE THIS SECTION

a 1960 voter registration guide

*This handy reference gives
registration dates **IN YOUR STATE**
for both primary and general elections.*

**UNLESS YOU REGISTER
YOU
CANNOT
VOTE**

PULL
OUT
HERE

Pass this information on to your relatives and friends.

PROTECT LABOR'S RIGHTS-VOTE IN '60



REGISTRATION DEADLINES

STATE	FINAL DATE TO REGISTER FOR PRIMARY	PRIMARY ELECTION DATE	FINAL DATE TO REGISTER FOR GENERAL
ALABAMA Poll Tax: \$1.50 Paid by Feb. 29, 1960	April 22	May 3	October 28
ALASKA	pre-registration not required — new laws being introduced	August 2	Same as Primary
ARIZONA	July 8	September 13	September 26
ARKANSAS Poll Tax: \$1.00 Receipt Oct. 1, 1959 to vote in Primary Receipt Oct. 1, 1960 to vote in General	no registration	July 26	no registration
CALIFORNIA New residents: less than 1 year in state can register between 90th and 54th day prior to the general election to vote in Presidential race only.	April 15	June 7	September 16
COLORADO	August 29	September 13	October 24
CONNECTICUT	June 10	Challenge Primary Permitted	Oct. 15 (state-wide)
DELAWARE	July 23		October 15
FLORIDA	April 2	May 3	October 8
GEORGIA	May 10	September 14	May 10
HAWAII	September 2	October 1	October 18
IDAHO	June 4	June 7	Nov. 5
ILLINOIS	March 14	April 12	Oct. 10
INDIANA	April 4	May 3	Oct. 10
IOWA	May 27	June 6	October 29
KANSAS In Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita	July 22	August 2	Oct. 28
	July 12		Oct. 18
KENTUCKY	March 26	May 24	Sept. 10
LOUISIANA	July 28	August 27	October 8
MAINE	Varies by towns and cities	June 20	Varies by towns and cities
MARYLAND	April 16 Varies in some counties	May 17	Sept. 26 Varies in some counties

STATE	FINAL DATE TO VOTE IN PRIMARY	PRIMARY ELECTION DATE	FINAL DATE TO VOTE IN GENERAL
MASSACHUSETTS	August 19	September 20	Oct. 7
MICHIGAN	July 5	August 2	Oct. 10
MINNESOTA	August 23	September 13	Oct. 18
MISSISSIPPI	July 8	August 23	July 8
Poll Tax: \$2.00 Paid by Feb. 1, 1960			
MISSOURI		August 2	
Dates for registration vary. Check with Clerk of County Court or Board of Election Commissioners			
MONTANA	April 22	June 7	September 23
NEBRASKA	April 30	May 10	October 29
Lincoln and Omaha	April 29	May 10	October 28
NEVADA	August 6	September 6	Oct. 8
NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIES:	Sept. 3	September 13	Oct. 29
Towns over 4500	Sept. 10		Nov. 5
Towns under 4500	Sept. 12		Nov. 7
(Registration dates can be changed by town vote, but in Primary cannot be later than Sept. 3 or Oct. 29 in General)			
NEW JERSEY	March 10	April 19	Sept. 29
NEW MEXICO	April 10	May 10	Oct. 8
NEW YORK	1959 Registration entitles electors to vote in 1960 primary	June 7	Oct. 15
NORTH CAROLINA	May 14	May 28	Oct. 29
Register at Board of Elections if absent on these dates.			
NORTH DAKOTA	No registration	June 28	No registration
OHIO	March 23	May 3	Sept. 28
OKLAHOMA	June 24	July 5	Oct. 28
OREGON	April 20	May 20	October 8
PENNSYLVANIA	March 7	April 26	Sept. 19
RHODE ISLAND	July 21	Sept. 19 (Rep.) Sept. 28 (Dem.)	September 9
SOUTH CAROLINA	May 14	June 14	October 8
SOUTH DAKOTA	May 23	June 7	October 31
TENNESSEE	July 15 for larger counties, July 25 for smaller	August 4	Oct. 19 for larger counties, Oct. 29 for smaller
TEXAS	No registration	May 7	No registration
Poll Tax: \$1.75 Paid by Jan. 31, 1960			
UTAH	August 22	September 13	Nov. 2
VERMONT	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Nov. 5
VIRGINIA	June 11	July 12	October 8
Poll Tax: \$1.50 Paid by May 7, 1960			
WASHINGTON	August 13	September 13	October 8
WEST VIRGINIA	April 9	May 10	October 8
WISCONSIN	August 31	September 13	October 26
WYOMING	Aug. 16	August 16	October 24

HOW



WILL WORK

THE Teamster's Democratic, Republican, Independent Voter Education program, DRIVE, is designed to promote and support, at the grass roots, political and legislative programs that will aid and improve the community, city, country, state and nation in which the American worker lives.

Realizing that the key to this improvement is in political and legislative action, DRIVE is a neighborhood project—a major independent American political force struck from the rank-and-file up, not from the top down.

The program has been designed for the individual Teamster member to operate it in the best traditions of democracy. Beginning with voter registration and the exercise of the vote where it counts, at the polls, a new era of labor influence at every level of government is possible with the help of DRIVE.

The IBT's new political education department at the International level will operate as a service agency with the prime responsibility for carrying out the program being at the Joint Council level. The Joint Councils assuming the role as the moving force in the program gear the political, leg-

islative and educational action close to the rank-and-file membership which will ultimately give the program its greatest source of effectiveness and strength.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The precinct steward, assisted by the Women's Activities Committee and other members of the Teamster family, will make the program's organization at the precinct level the focal point of effective political action.

The course that will best insure success in this project will be left to each Joint Council since their determinations will be based upon full knowledge of area problems.

The precinct steward, like the shop steward on the job will be selected or elected by local unions. DRIVE holds that there should be a precinct steward for each precinct and that his or her duties should embrace responsibility for voter registration and getting-out-the-vote campaigns in the precinct in which he resides.

DRIVE, from the International's offices, will provide such assistance as this grass roots program may require in establishing strong precinct organization. The Teamsters' Washington office will also counsel and guide reg-

istration and special get-out-the-vote drives.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

A very important role in DRIVE's program has been suggested for Teamster wives and Teamster women members. With a Women's Activities Committee acting as a central body, DRIVE recommends the following four-step format:

(1)—The establishment of a master membership file coded by ward and precinct which would be the first step in an effective registration and get-out-the-vote campaign.

(2)—The formation of a sub-committee to check the precinct membership lists against the precinct registration list.

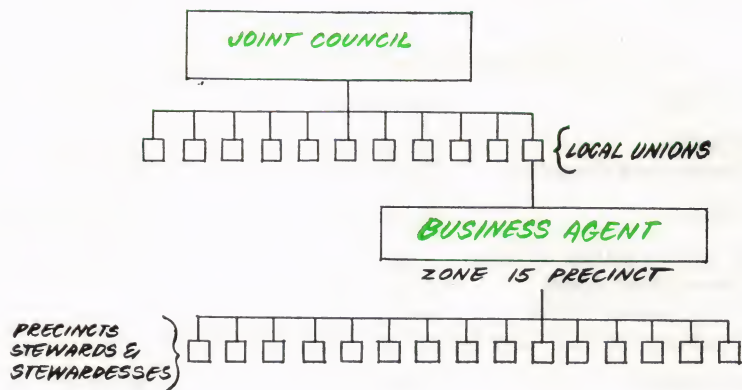
(3)—Another sub-committee to file a card system for non-registered Teamster members in a precinct.

(4)—The final and most important step suggests personal contact with non-registered union members and a positive program aimed at getting them registered.

SCREENING COMMITTEES

DRIVE's ambitious program calls for procedures for the immediate establishment of screening committees at the Joint Council level as the best

STRUCTURE OF DRIVE REGISTRATION PROGRAM



JOINT COUNCIL AND LOCAL UNIONS in ACTION

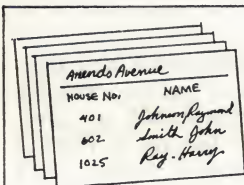
- ① SET UP MASTER LIST OF TEAMSTER MEMBERS IN JOINT COUNCIL JURISDICTION
- ② ON MAP OF AREA, SHOW WHERE TEAMSTER MEMBERS LIVE. ESTABLISH ZONES CONSISTING OF 15 PRECINCTS EACH.
- ③ CHECK REGISTRATION LAWS AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION.
- ④ AS INFORMATION DEVELOPS, ON IDENTICAL MAP (STEP 2) SHOW TEAMSTER MEMBERS REGISTERED TO VOTE, AS PROGRESSES, SYMBOLS CAN BE ADDED TO DENOTE NEW MEMBERS REGISTERED. BASED ON REPORTS FROM PRECINCT STEWARDS - TO BUSINESS AGENTS - TO LOCAL UNIONS - TO JOINT COUNCIL, THIS WILL PROVIDE CONTINUING PICTURE OF AND SHOW TOTAL TEAMSTER VOTING POWER.



EACH DOT REPRESENTS TEN TEAMSTER MEMBERS



EACH DOT REPRESENTS TEN REGISTERED TEAMSTERS



PRECINCT STEWARDS AND STEWARDESSES in ACTION

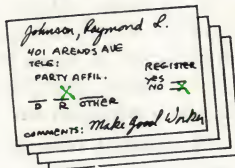
1. OBTAIN MAP - FROM CITY HALL, COUNTY HEAD-QUARTERS OF EITHER PARTY - AND MARK OFF EXACT BOUNDARIES OF PRECINCT.

2. MAKE STREET-BY-STREET CARD FILE (RED FILE) OF STREETS IN AREA, ARRANGED IN ORDER. ON LIST OF TEAMSTER MEMBERS OBTAINED FROM LOCAL UNION, FIND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS LIVING ON EACH STREET AND LIST NAMES BY HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET.

3. MAKE STREET-BY-STREET, SURVEY OF TEAMSTER MEMBERS, USING MAP AND RED FILE AS GUIDE.

SET UP SECOND CARD FILE (BLUE FILE) FOR EACH ADULT TEAMSTER FAMILIES IN PRECINCT. WRITE IN INFORMATION OBTAINED IN SURVEY; WHETHER REGISTERED, PARTY AFFILIATION, WHETHER WILLING TO BE A "VOLUNTEER IN POLITICS."

4. RECRUIT NEIGHBORHOOD STEWARDESSES, WHO AGREES TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SPECIFIC NUMBER OF BLUE CARDS (14 OR 15 FOR EXAMPLE). CARDS OF MEMBERS THEY RECEIVE WILL BE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IN REGISTRATION AND GET-OUT-THE-VOTE CAMPAIGNS.



method for evaluating incumbent and new office seekers.

The International Union will provide such screening committees with information concerning candidates which may be desired or considered helpful. Available information includes voting records, stands on issues, cloakroom behavior, actions in committee, backgrounds, commitments to groups, special interests, labor or industry and other data essential to electing responsive and pro-labor city, county, state and Federal officials.

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

The International Union will supply and prepare special or regular campaign kits and materials to Joint Councils. The material will be supplied upon request and may be used in whole or part.

The undertaking of specific campaigns by Joint Councils will necessarily demand that requested material be tailored by the Councils to meet the needs of local situations and circumstances. Here, again, the International stands ready to advise and counsel in special political matters.

LEGISLATION

The formulation of legislation and apprising the Joint Councils of the

need for grass roots support of specific legislation through letter-writing programs, will be the responsibility of the International Union. The responsibility for getting the job done, however, will be in the hands of each Teamster Joint Council. DRIVE's Washington offices will share this responsibility by providing such special services as the Councils may request.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER UNIONS

A number of large International Unions have strongly indicated a desire to join the Teamsters' Union in a joint registration drive in the various states. The IBT will be quick to respond to these overtures from other labor organizations and offers the offices of DRIVE for assistance or coordination. Once again, however, the final decision to adopt this kind of a joint program will rest with each Joint Council.

TIMETABLE

The scheduling of registration drives and the setting up of screening committees should be an early decision of all Joint Council Political Action Committees. Legislative and other political objectives should also be scheduled as soon as possible.

In those instances where assistance is required or requested, the International Union offers such services needed by the Councils.

SERVICES

The Washington headquarters of DRIVE, in addition to specific and special services, will supply all Joint Councils with special bulletins on the activities of the Congressmen and Senators in their areas during the sessions of Congress. DRIVE will aid and assist the Councils in keeping the membership interested in political and legislative activities of the Congress and other levels of government during, after and between campaigns.

From time to time, audio-visual material, such as a recent Wayne Morse film, will be prepared by the International Union. A series of filmed telecasts by Congressmen and Senators are planned and will be made available periodically on issues affecting Teamster membership. The International Teamster, of course, will continue its role in bringing to the membership an informational program on legislation and political trends throughout the country.

Morse Introduces K-L-G Amendments

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon introduced two bills in the Senate last month that would make 17 amendments to the union-busting strike-breaking Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act.

The two bills—numbered S-3097 and S-3098—are supported by Teamster officials insofar as they go, but there are still areas that need amending, if the American labor movement is to remain militant and progressive as they have through the years.

An analysis of the Morse bills indicates that they propose constructive amendments to the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act, and the Taft-Hartley law. Titles I-VI are dealt with in S-3098, and S-3097 deals solely with Title VII the Taft-Hartley amendments of the act.

Morse's bill S-3097 proposes amendments to the Taft-Hartley law, which were drastically amended in Title VII of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin act.

The most important and constructive of these amendments are the following:

1. The "No-Man's Land" situation would be amended to provide that the National Labor Relations Board may turn jurisdiction over to state or territorial agencies, which would be reviewable by the U. S. Supreme Court.

2. The "Secondary Boycott" situation would be amended to allow secondary boycott, strike or picketing action where an employer refuses to recognize a larger union representation or where an employer commits an unfair labor practice.

3. The "Recognition Picketing" situation would be amended to allow recognition picketing after nine months (instead of twelve) and to allow picketing to protest substandard wages, but only in cases where a petition for recognition has been filed.

The most important and most constructive of the amendments in S-3098 are the following:

1. Section 101 is amended to provide labor organizations and their officers a freer hand in dealing with troublemakers or persons who try to take an unfair advantage of the law's poorly-written bill of rights.

2. Section 102, dealing with civil enforcement of the act in Federal courts, would be amended to require exhaustion of internal remedies, and would permit injunctions only after a hearing where the evidence indicated a violation.

3. Section 103 would be amended to strengthen the authority of unions to conduct their own internal affairs.

4. Section 201 would be amended to provide for the possible exemption from financial reporting for unions with less than 200 members.

5. Section 306 is amended to make the jurisdiction of Federal courts exclusive in trustee matters when complaints are filed by individuals in addition to when complaints are filed by the Secretary of Labor.

6. Section 401 is amended to eliminate the provisions giving candidates for office the right to inspect membership lists.

7. Section 501-a is amended to narrow the vast and unfair fiduciary obligations of union representatives by making them financially responsible for embezzlement, stealing, or unlawfully and wilfully converting union property for personal enrichment or other benefits received from dealing with the union in a conflict of interest situation.

8. Section 502-a would be rewritten to authorize position schedule bonds for officials and personnel. This would eliminate the requirement that union officials be bonded "for the faithful discharge of duties," and the criminal penalties would be eliminated. Additionally, there would be no restriction on the type of surety company placing the bonds.

9. Section 603 would be amended to eliminate dual remedies in state and Federal courts, and provide that Federal laws would prevail.



HOFFA SPEAKS OUT ON AUTOMATION

THE transformation of technology and production methods in America through automation has set the stage for a third industrial revolution in this country. The problem that an automated industry presents to labor unions ultimately, is one of employment decline. Other problems that must be squarely faced by organized labor include the prospect of disappearing new job opportunities in the craft sense, labor displacement and turnover plus the very real danger of historic occupations becoming obsolete.

Labor cannot stop automation because it realizes that automation is progress—but it can and should prepare for it.

The trade union movement's acceptance of automated industries and crafts must first be based upon assuring union members that they will share with management the benefits of change. This will mean, of course, that sharing in the savings of automation will become a part of future collective bargaining.

Since it is foolish to reject the proposition that the principal objective of automation is to replace human beings with machines so that business may realize greater profits at less labor costs, this becomes an area in which labor unions have the greatest physical concern.

Shorter Work Week Not Answer

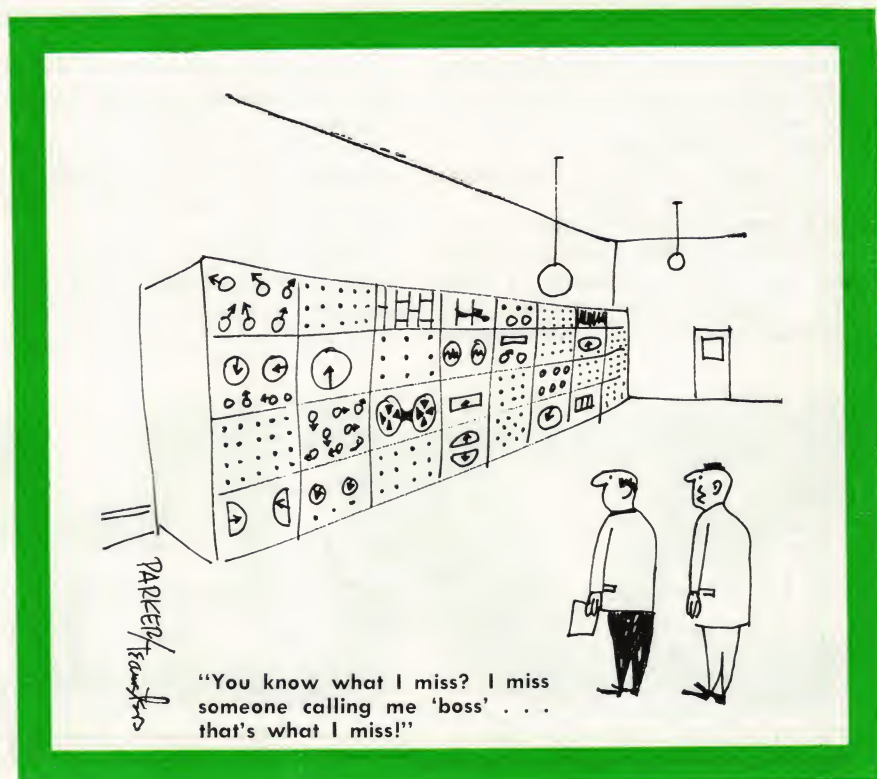
Some well-meaning American labor leaders offer the four-day week as a solution to this side of the automation problem. I cannot agree with this approach because I do not believe that

a shorter work week is the answer. Without automation, nearly every worker in this country finds it difficult to live up to his expanding budget. With automation the worker soon finds that he must get a second job to satisfy the expenses of his leisure time, and a third job to keep his economy on an even keel.

Each time he moves to another job he takes himself and his family down another notch on the social and economic ladder. At the same time he hurts other workers by taking part-

time work at lower wages, depriving the full-time worker from a premium wage.

On the brighter side of the automation coin, is the prediction that automation over the long pull will create new jobs and new industries which will demand new skills. This prediction is probably true and may result in an orderly transition of many displaced workers to new jobs created by automation. I think, however, that this will not be a general transition and therefore hardly the answer to the un-



employment consequences of automation expected by labor.

Management says that it will tailor its work force to the actual labor needs of its equipment, consistent with health and safety (i.e. increased job loads and job consolidation).

I think that what management is saying here is that they want the workers to bear the full impact of our up-coming industrial revolution. I think that management is also saying that it is all right to sacrifice the worker's economic welfare for technological development.

Not in Agreement

I am in complete disagreement with this position. I think that every segment of our industrial society must sit down together and work out a solution whereby it will not be necessary for working men and women in America to subsidize automation by a loss of their economic welfare. I believe that labor and management can and must reach a constructive solution which will make automation's effect upon workers and upon our economy one of evolution rather than revolution, one of profit to the workers and consumers as well as management.

Management also says that it won't pay for work that is not a valuable service.

In the 28 years that I have spent in the trade union movement, I have never known management to pay for anything that did not have service value and no one expects it to. Labor does expect management, however, to bear its share of the responsibility toward the workers during that period when displaced people are faced with the serious problem of job transition caused by automation.

Management wants all the benefits of mechanization savings.

Of course they want all the mechanization savings, but I do not believe that they will be successful. I think that mechanization savings will become a matter of collective bargain-

ing. I believe that collective bargaining is a sound approach in protecting the worker who is economically affected by automation. Here too, the welfare of the consumer must also be given full consideration.

Management asserts that it will not share mechanization savings unless it is operating at a profit.

I can agree with this. After all, if a company is not making a profit, it is not in business. You cannot negotiate with bankruptcy.

Employees state that when they share savings with labor, they will distribute these savings directly to the workers.

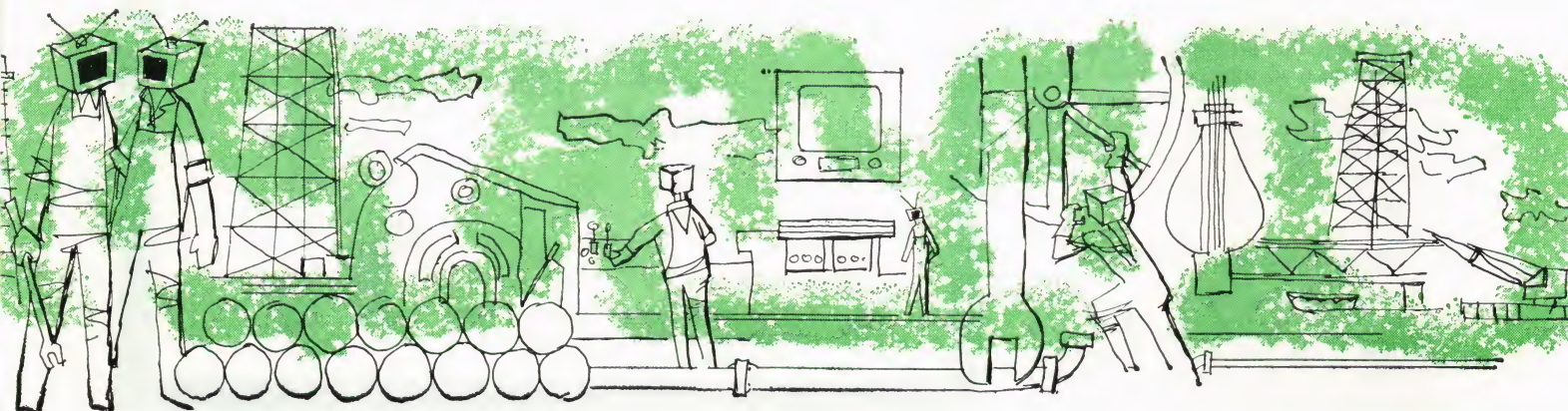
This is fine with labor, so long as

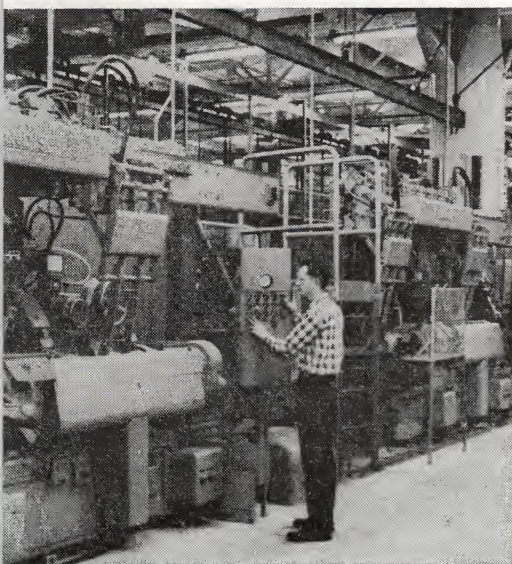
they distribute such savings by the medium of free collective bargaining in the areas of improved wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Management declares, "We are not obligated to compensate displaced workers."

Equality Obligated

On this question, we are once again at opposite ends of the table. Labor and management are equally obligated to aid and assist those workers displaced by automation. One of the ways in which labor and management can help those displaced by automation is to regulate the introduction of





automation to an industry or craft. We can jointly introduce automation to an industry or craft at a time or season of the year when the labor market can more readily absorb workers displaced by machines. We can reduce the number of workers laid off because of automation at a specific plant by providing special training that will qualify the workers to operate the machines that threaten to replace them.

Another stand management has taken as to what it will or will not do for the worker affected or displaced by automation is one in which they say that should they compensate displaced workers they will compensate the worker directly.

This stand seems to me to be one of paying off the worker in a lump sum when he is displaced by automation. If labor would subscribe to this it would make little or no sense. Once the worker is paid off by management, any future savings would not have to be shared with anyone except management.

A middle of the road approach would be higher wages and improved working conditions for the remaining workers in addition to the lump sum payment to the necessarily displaced workers.

The meaning of management's stand is not quite clear on this point. I should hope that this position does not mean that they are advocating by-passing collective bargaining.

Transportation Unity

The Conference on Transportation Unity, which has received so much misinterpretation, is simply an attempt by labor to face up intelligently to automation and other modern developments in transportation. Our basic approach to these problems has been outlined above.

While no formal organization has developed as yet, we have continued to meet from time to time with representatives of other International Unions in the transportation field, with a view toward the best interests of both our members and the industries in which our members work.

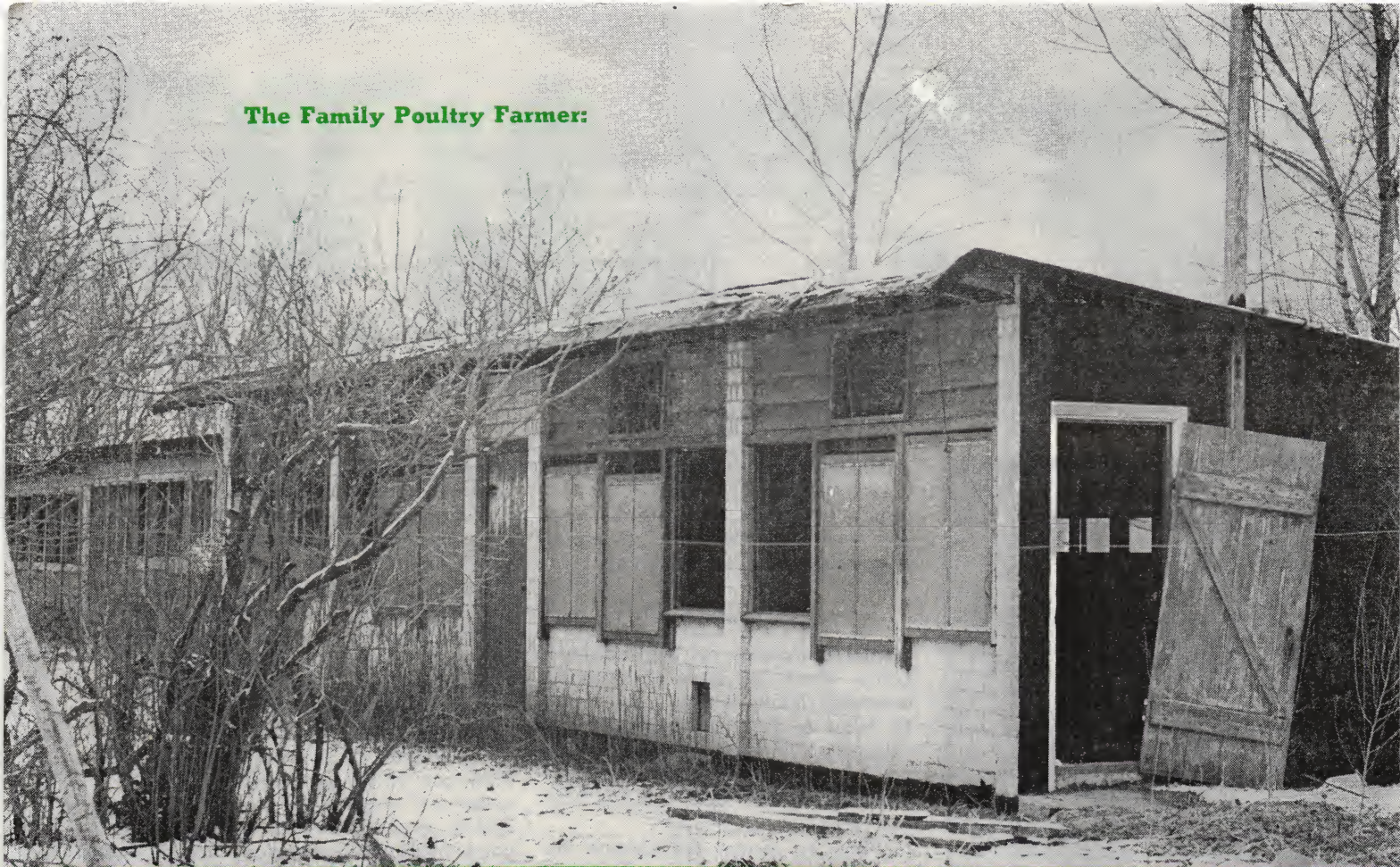
As the original CTU agreement

stated, the purpose was to "discuss and settle jurisdictional disputes, matters of mutual concern, and matters affecting progress and stability in the transportation industry."

Management and government have both urged such an organization, and the best interests of the nation will be served by an intelligent, planned approach by labor organizations to these new developments.

Labor's answers to the economic affect automation is having upon the American worker are higher wages, income tax revisions in the low and middle income brackets, broader unemployment compensation benefits, displacement allowances to aid displaced workers, improved pensions with vested interest, opportunities and training facilities to aid workers to acquire new skills and a firm government policy aimed at achieving full employment and an ever expanding economy.





Another Vanishing American

PLAGUED and battered by the lowest egg prices in many years and the most vicious feed-egg ratios in the history of the New Jersey poultry industry, a desperate and determined group of family poultry farmers from the Vineland, New Jersey, area have appealed to General President Hoffa for affiliation with the Teamsters' Union.

The Vineland group, representing nearly 1500 farmers with a potential of 7,000 in the state, have met with President Hoffa in exploratory talks to determine if the International Union can aid and assist them. Meeting with the Teamsters' President were Mrs. Miriam Katz, Domnic Rados, Thomas Leone, Charles Scheuer, Albert Wolff and Richard Abate, all of Vineland.

Many Problems

Describing their problems as "many and complex," the General President is currently winding up a comprehensive survey of the poultry industry which may serve as a basis for the IBT's final decision concerning an organizational campaign requested by poultrymen in New Jersey.

Early reports from the study strongly indicate that the national poultry industry is ill with no signs of recovery in sight. For months now, points out the survey, poultry farmers from coast-to-coast have been producing eggs at a severe loss. The loss picture becomes much darker when it is known that current losses do not take into consideration investment returns, depreciation on buildings and equipment and labor charges. The loss picture, as the study sees it, is a losing battle being waged by the farmers to keep enough egg profits coming in to meet their feed bills. Proof that the family poultry farmer is losing this battle is the sad fact that 1,000 families in New Jersey alone lost their farms and homes in 1959. Unless an immediate solution is found for the poultry farmer it is expected that some 2,500 poultrymen in New Jersey will find themselves in this kind of a situation in 1960.

Here is a typical example of what happened to the New Jersey poultry farmer in 1959:

Mr. X had a total income from his poultry farm of \$22,859.00, repre-

senting revenue from eggs and culls. His total expenses amounted to \$22,856.00, a profit for the year of **THREE DOLLARS**. Mr. X's expenses did not account for back debts for mortgages or short term loans. Interest on investment was not part of the expense figures which was nearly \$2000 based upon \$38,000 invested at five percent. Mr. X was against the wall and lost his farm.

How and Why

How and why did this happen in a state where egg production barely meets the immediate needs of the consumer? Some agricultural economists and Administration spokesmen say that the cause lies in over expansion of poultry production, the lack of efficiency in the production of eggs and the overall problems of the whole agricultural picture in the United States. Other state and government agencies pin the blame on our free competitive system, charging that farmers themselves compete with each other for markets.

The New Jersey family poultry farmer takes strong issue with these

arguments and flatly charges that the ills of the industry can be successfully traced to the manipulation of egg prices by chain stores and egg brokers at the wholesale level. They are equally disgusted with what they term the "do nothing" policy of Secretary of Agriculture Benson and the House Agriculture Committee. "Both the House Committee and Benson," says Thomas Leone, an outspoken advocate for Teamster affiliation, "could stop much of this chain store broker manipulation of egg prices if they wanted to enforce the laws already on the books. It is hard to find a poultry farmer in New Jersey that doesn't think these government bodies haven't given our problems the brush off.

The chief source of trouble for the New Jersey poultrymen, according to Mrs. Miriam Katz, another member of the poultry group that has conferred with President Hoffa, is the New York Mercantile Exchange. Mrs. Katz called the exchange a "racket" which enables chain stores and dealers to manipulate egg prices at will.

IBT Last Hope

"Depressing market prices for the benefit of dealers and chain stores," Mrs. Katz asserted, "is driving the family poultry farmer out of business. We have been turned down by both Federal and State government which has been unable or unwilling to help us. We believe that Mr. Hoffa may



President Hoffa, second from right, listens attentively to problems of New Jersey family poultry farmers seeking affiliation with the IBT. From left are Dominic Rados, Thomas Leone, Dick Abate, Albert Wolff, Charles Scheuer, Hoffa and Mrs. Miriam Katz. Farmers say Teamsters' Union is last hope for survival.

well be our last hope of making a decent living for ourselves and our families."

Charges by the New Jersey group that Secretary Benson has given little consideration to the problems of the poultry farmer seem to ring true when the record is examined. Last year when more than 200 poultrymen from all parts of the country came to Washington to ask the government to do something about egg prices which were at an 18-year low, they got nowhere.

During this session in the nation's capital, Secretary Benson told the poultrymen that he was calling a special conference of food trade and farm leaders to see what could be done. The family poultry farmer was something more than chagrined to learn that Benson thought the solution to their problems was a six to eight-week advertising campaign urging consumers to eat more eggs.

"Benson's egg-ballyhoo plan in 1959," recalls Leone, "fell far short of even beginning to help the farmers. The net result of the campaign was that the Chicago and New York egg markets dropped to a new low, destroying the life savings of hundreds of poultry farmers who lost their homes and businesses."

Again this year a Washington conference with the House Poultry subcommittee produced more of the same—nothing. Poultrymen in Washington some two weeks ago were told to go home and things would straighten

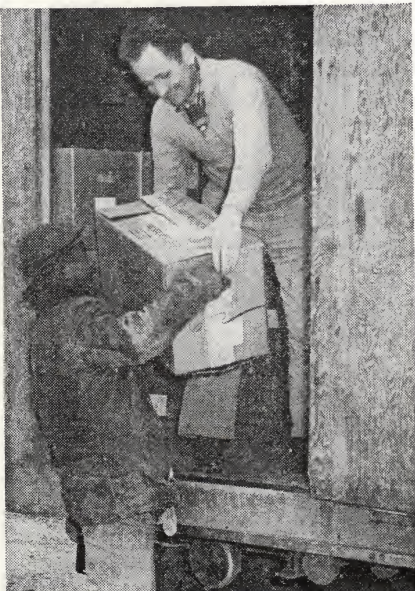
themselves up eventually. The poultry farmer predicts that eventually there will be no family poultry farmers in the United States unless firm steps are taken legislatively or economically to insure a fair income for American poultrymen.

Charles Scheuer, one of the Vine-land, N. J., poultry farmers who met with President Hoffa, said that he and every other poultry farmer in New Jersey was operating his business in the "blind." He explained it this way:

"When our eggs are picked up at our farm, we never know how much we are going to get for them. The Exchange manipulators decide this for us. They are very clever people. They depress the wholesale price in the first two or three minutes of buying on a few cases of eggs. Then, in the afternoon the big chain stores increase their buying from a few cases to thousands of cases at the depressed price. This, of course, leaves the poultry farmer at the extreme short end. If he accepts the check for his eggs, as he must in order to pay a part of his huge feed bill, the Exchange knows that he is a captive egg producer and the next check for other eggs is substantially lower. This is one of the prime reasons we are going out of business."

Eggs vs Feed

Another serious problem facing the poultry farmer is one in which eggs have become a by-product of feed. The big feed companies, poultrymen charge, have steadily worked with egg



Typical scene on family poultry farm—when business is good . . . loading eggs for the trip to market.

auctions and exchanges to the disadvantage of the poultry farmer. Their aim, say the farmers, is control of egg production and feed distribution. When the family farmer finds it impossible to pay his feed bill, the big feeders move in and rent the vacated farms, filling them with layers which automatically extends their control.

"Once the feed companies are entrenched," declares Albert Wolff, a Vineland farmer, "and when they are successful in driving out the individual family farmer, egg prices will soar. When this happens, the consumer will pay dearly for a dozen of eggs—while the feeders, the auctions and the exchanges will become richer."

After years of appealing to state

and Federal government for relief without success, the poultry farmers have turned to the Teamsters' Union for what they describe as their last hope for survival. Mrs. Katz summed up the thinking of the Vineland group this way:

"We are not asking Mr. Hoffa for help, we are begging him to help the farmers make a decent living so that we can keep our farms."

President Hoffa has said that the survey made by the IBT indicates that the Teamsters may be able to correct many of the wrongs being suffered by poultry farmers at the hands of what he termed "uninformed government agencies and irresponsible private organizations."

Taxi Garages To Vote on IBT

Teamsters Local 826 has filed election petitions with the National Labor Relations Board for all taxi garages in New York City.

Al Vainstein, secretary-treasurer of the Local, reports that over 20,000 regular cab drivers working out of 66 separate garages are involved. A further breakdown reveals that there are 6,129 taxi cabs, divided between 2,063 separate corporations.

The NLRB has directed attorney for all fleet owners to submit final evidence, and the Board will begin determining where elections will be held.

What Social Security Will Pay



HOW TO ESTIMATE BENEFITS

YOUR BENEFIT DEPENDS on your average monthly wage, generally based on taxable earnings from 1951 to the year you retire. You may disregard the five years of lowest earnings and any years included in a disability freeze. To find average monthly earnings:

LIST EARNINGS for each year of employment from 1951 on. Estimate earnings for the years from now until your retirement. Include only earnings on which social security tax was paid—up to \$3,600 for 1951-54, up to \$4,200 for 1955-58, up to \$4,800 from 1959 on.

CROSS OUT the five years when earnings were lowest. Cross out any years included in a disability freeze.

ADD UP earnings for the remaining years.

DIVIDE by the number of months in those years to get your average monthly wage.

FROM THE CHART BELOW, find the average monthly wage nearest yours, and read across to the proper column for the estimated benefit. The actual amount you will draw will be computed by the social security office.

RETIREMENT OR DISABILITY BENEFITS

If average monthly wage is	Employee only*	Each child's benefit	
\$ 50	\$ 33	\$16.50	\$16.50
\$100	59	29.50	29.50
\$150	73	36.50	36.50
\$200	84	42	42
\$250	95	47.50	47.50
\$300	105	52.50	52.50
\$350	116	58	58
\$400	127	63.50	63.50

LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

Widow or one child	Widow and one child**	Family maximum
\$33	\$ 49.60	\$ 53
44.30	88.60	88.50
54.80	109.60	120
63	126	161.60
71.30	142.60	202.40
78.80	157.60	240
87	174	254
95.30	190.60	254

*Benefit is reduced for women employees and wives between 62-65.

**Where there is more than one child, each child receives one half the employee's benefit, plus one fourth divided among all the children.

Arbitrator Views Slogan Bargaining as Dangerous

"Brittle and delicate" were the terms used by David L. Cole, a noted arbitrator, to describe collective bargaining before the 8th Union-Management Conference held recently at Notre Dame University.

In the principal address of the annual sessions, Cole warned that "full-page ads in newspapers and comments on radio and television tend to cast a cloud on bargaining sessions."

Attacking what he termed the "slogan" approach to the bargaining table, Cole cited a case in which both parties were near agreement until management took to the air waves to defend its position. "The slogans that were used on this radio program," Cole pointed out, "ruined the work of the mediators and the fight was on."

K-L-G Is Boon To Strikebreakers

The William J. Burns Detective Agency, famous for its brutal record of strike-breaking, reports that it is back in business on a larger than ever scale.

The notice was carried in a publicity release hailing its great expansion during the past ten years. The *Wall Street Journal*, somewhat skeptically, reported that Burns "claims it grossed \$30-million last year."

The agency gained its notorious reputation for its record of brutality in strikes conducted by the United Mine Workers, the Packinghouse Workers, the Longshoremen and other unions.

Every strike the Burns agents participated in was marked by violence, dynamiting and murder.

Teamster officials predicted that the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill would bring this type of organization back into labor-management relations.

Immediately after Congress passed Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin the Burns Agency bought advertisements in businessmen's magazines, announcing their availability for strike-breaking duty.

According to a Burns' operator, businessmen now realize detectives operate "on a higher plane" than they once did. "Costs of products have risen so much that it's getting too expensive for industry to ignore adequate security measures."

He told the Conference that "this is an age of automation, but collective bargaining is still the function of people. Formulas and slogans do not seem to do the job. Collective bargaining is a very brittle process and either party has it easily within their power to render it valueless. When they do, everybody suffers."

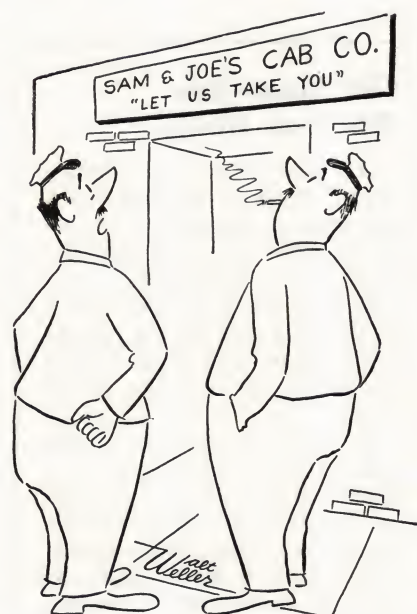
Cole advised labor and management to soberly agree that collective bargaining is a means available for the asking which can settle labor disputes and preserve the country's free enterprise system of industrial democracy.

"The responsibility for the protection and constant improvement of our collective bargaining system," he declared, "lies equally with labor and management leadership."

Newark Tribute

Officials of Teamsters Local 97 in Newark, N. J., last month paid tribute to the Occupational Center of Essex County for the work they are doing with the physically handicapped.

Joe Biancardi, president of Local 97, and Henry Carrod, secretary-treasurer, arranged a banquet program which expressed the Teamsters appreciation to the Occupational Center. More than 50 area manufacturers attended the event.



"Sam, there's something about our sign that disturbs me."

PR Anniversary

April 1 marks the second anniversary of the new public relations and publications department established by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1958.

The department, in addition to writing and editing the *International TEAMSTER*, also handles press and public relations, a new service for Teamster publications, publications for the new department of legislation and political education, organizing literature for national campaigns, and various other pamphlets and materials.

The three-man department has been headed since its inception by Jake McCarthy, formerly public relations director for Teamsters Joint Council 13, St. Louis, PR counsel for The Central Conference of Teamsters, and members of Teamsters Local 688.

James Harding, formerly president of Teamsters Local 162 in Portland, Ore., and editor of the *Oregon Teamster*, joined the staff in July, 1958. Sam Portwine, a member of the Office Employees International Union and formerly news editor of *Rural Electrification*, magazine of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, became associated with the department in April, 1959.

Arizona IBT Civic Work

Twenty thousand books—that's the number of books moved recently by Teamster Business Agents, Leonard Taylor, Local 104 and Lee Phillips, Local 274, in Phoenix, Arizona.

For the past several years the Visiting Nurse Auxiliary of Phoenix has conducted a yearly Used Book Sale as their main project for raising supplementary funds for the Phoenix Visiting Nurse Service. Their big take over the chore.

problem up until three years ago was in moving the great number of books from the storehouse to the sale site. At that time, Locals 104 and 274, aware of the problem, volunteered to take over the chore.



THE Portland, Oregon, newspaper strike, now in its 19th week, reports marked success in its current "cancel your subscription" campaign being conducted by the Typographical and Stereotypers unions. The door-to-door drive has accounted for over 10,000 new cancellations within the last few weeks, according to Cliff Bradshaw of Typographical Local 58 and James Thomson of Stereotypers Local 48, co-chairmen of the campaign.

In a joint statement the two union officers announced that the drive will be expanded to "blanket the entire city and suburban area to assure that all householders are reached and told the union's side of the strike."

Publishers Suffer Setback

The publishers of the Oregonian and Oregon Journal, who have been printing a scab paper at the Oregonian with strikebreakers, suffered a serious defeat in their efforts to break the strike when the NLRB threw out their appeal to pin a secondary boycott violation on the striking unions. The Board decision, issued by Stuart Rothman, General Counsel for the National Board in Washington, upheld the original ruling of Thomas Graham, Regional Director for the NLRB in Seattle, Washington, who declared the unions were not in violation.

The strike which has been termed nationally as the "Portland Pattern," continues to gather union support throughout the country. Helping to pick up this support are two Portlanders who are on a nation-wide tour of newspaper unions. They are Frank Keith of the Typographical Union

ITU Seeks Ban On Scab Hiring

First results of the printing crafts' Phoenix, Arizona, meeting took a legislative turn last month when the Typographical Union in Indianapolis, Ind., called for concerted labor action at the state level to win passage of stringent laws which would stamp out strikebreaking in the state.

Elmer Brown, president of the ITU, urged enactment of laws similar to the 1937 stand taken by Pennsylvania which prohibits persons or firms "not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout" from recruiting strikebreakers.

and Bill Fox of the Mailers Union. In their round-the-country talks the two unionists are meeting with as many Newhouse employees as possible, along with warning other unions that the "Portland Pattern" will be used against them should the Newhouse gang be successful in breaking the Oregon strike.

A report from the Portland strike headquarters has also revealed that while circulation of the scab newspaper goes down, circulation of the Portland Reporter, a weekly newspaper published by the unions, is going up. Since the third week of the dispute when some 70,000 copies of the weekly were distributed, the union publication has increased its business over 40 per cent. Publisher of the Portland Reporter is Robert A. Lee, a striking assistant news editor.

Strikers Pressured

Worried by the sharp drop in circulation, the scab papers have renewed telephone pressure on reporters, photographers and editors who have refused to work behind the picket line. The pressure was put on the striking

Portland From Portland

...metropolitan... the full use of... police would g... law enforcement... about real res... law.

...and nourish it, and... direct its growth!

...Mrs. Rich and Mrs. B... instead of being retard... in their efforts to serve... the area, should be given a... friendly hand of support.

...This effort of Barney House... to be made in this area is not... the first. Within the last... two years our diocese has at... tempted to find a suitable... large residence or building in... the disputed area in which... we would operate just such... an institution as Barney... House.

...There is a great need and... we along with Barney... House) are concerned, not... with adults who can take... care of themselves, who can... exercise steady judgment, but... with the children and young... adults who need to be guided.

...Mr. Kunitz says that in... New York, "the capital of... the arts," poets and painters... are engaged in a big cross... pollination process. The... poets are stimulating the... painters, and vice versa.

...To be sure, we don't seem... to have the sort of old-time... poet who could... see.

Teamsters on the picket line symbolize the city-wide support of Portland unionists for striking Stereotypers. Teamsters volunteered as individuals to carry signs declaring, "I'm a Teamster, I will not scab." Management employed the ban on "hot cargo" agreements in the Landrum-Griffin Act to force Teamsters to deliver interstate shipments of newsprint through picket lines. Several days later, however, executives of trucking lines began driving trucks as Teamsters began to be hard men to find.

newspapermen by the publisher of the Oregonian, Michael J. Frey. Frey followed up his telephone campaign with a speech at the Oregon Press Conference in which he said that the struck newspapers will continue to hire scabs as replacements for all strikers.

"Union members who return are going to have to file applications for their former jobs and take their place in line behind present employees," Frey threatened.

The publishers have also put themselves in a position of possible criminal charges by placing an advertisement

Supplier of Strikebreakers Arrested

Bloor Schleppey, a supplier of lavishly-paid strikebreakers for struck newspapers throughout the country, will be given the chance to prove that his "profession" is legitimate when the Doylestown, Pa., grand jury convenes May 9.

Schleppey was scheduled to appear before the Doylestown grand jury March 14, but was put over to May 9, according to the Doylestown District Attorney's office.

He was arrested by members of the Fugitive Squad of the Philadelphia police force after an early morning chase which began in an uptown hotel. After he was apprehended, he was booked, fingerprinted and released under \$1000 bond, pending the grand jury hearing.

Schleppey is charged with violating Pennsylvania's anti-strikebreaker-importing law. If convicted he faces a fine of \$1000 or one year in jail, or both.



Snowdrifts didn't stop newspaper unionists from calling on Portland homes in their door-to-door campaign to tell their side of the strike story and to urge cancellations of the daily newspapers. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Napier (right), both of whom are printers at the Journal, called on Mrs. Walter Derry as she shoveled sidewalk with her children Jeannette, 8, and Bobby, 6. (The Derrys, former Journal subscribers, already had cancelled.

in the "Help Wanted, Editorial" column of the Editor and Publisher, a newspaper trade publication. The ad does not carry a statement, required by Oregon law, that a strike condition exists at the two Portland papers.

A new development on the strike scene was reported to the *International Teamster* by Clyde Crosby, International Representative for Oregon. Crosby said that a recent meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, of the printing craft unions resulted in the unions presenting a united front to bring the Portland dispute to a successful conclusion. The printing crafts passed a resolution to pool their resources in the Portland fight which spells real organized opposition to the Newhouse policy of breaking the back of newspaper and printing unions.

Crosby also disclosed that there is increasing talk in the Portland area of a general work stoppage aimed at attracting national attention to the Oregon strike situation.

Another recent development from the dispute scene is the report that a committee has been set up with the endorsement of Oregon labor for the purpose of raising funds to defend Levi McDonald of the Stereotypers' Union who has been accused of being implicated in the recent truck bombings. The formation of the committee is seen by Crosby as another strong indication that organized labor is finally waking to the realization that a

common enemy needs to be met with the combined resources of the entire labor movement.



REMINDER: New York's Newspaper Guild Press club patrons are invited to drop coins for Portland strike aid, for each drink consumed at the club bar. The giant plastic bottle carries captions and pictures clipped from the Guild Reporter. The folding money visible covers "retroactive drinking," say the donors.

Picture Parade



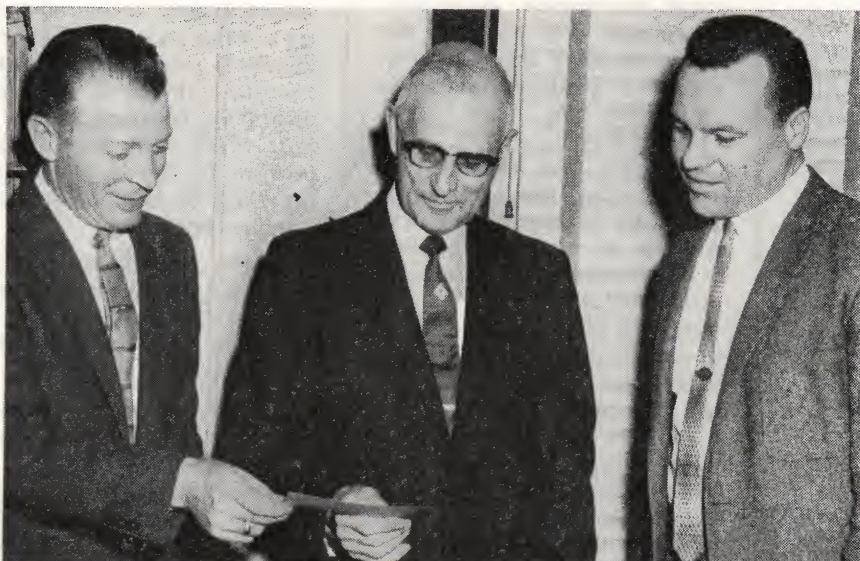
A group of Methodist ministers, in Washington for a series of meetings, visited the union's headquarters last month for a first-hand study of Teamster affairs. President Hoffa (above) exchanged views with the clergymen.



Vern E. Case, left, acting secretary of Local 274 in Phoenix, Arizona, discusses Heart Fund campaign with Dr. Monroe Green, president of the Maricopa County Heart Association. Case, a member of the Heart Fund's Board of Directors, is one of many Arizona Teamster officers participating in civic activities.



After nearly a half-century of service to the trucking industry, Frank Alysworth, now 65, right, pulls into the terminal of Valley Motor Freight in Erie, Pa. for the last time. He began his career at the helm of a team of horses in 1916. Paul Kelly, president of the freight firm, congratulates him.



George Thompson, center, received his first check under the Teamsters Union retirement program last month. Bernie Barnard, president of Local 373, Little Rock, Ark., presented Thompson with the check. Tom Null, secretary-treasurer, looks on. Thompson, one of the founders of Local 373, served as president and later as secretary-treasurer of the Local before retiring.

WHAT'S NEW?

Turn Signals Become Disability Flasher

Self-cancelling turn signals can be converted into emergency warning signals on any vehicle through the installation of a new kit which is available in two models. For trucks and big equipment, a heavy-duty version flashes sixteen 32-cp bulbs simultaneously 75 times per minute, in 6- or 12-volt models. For taxis and other cars, the regular kit flashes six 21-cp bulbs 90-100 times per minute in 6-, 12- and 24-volt models. Suitable for mounting on dash or firewall, the flasher units include flasher, color-coded wiring harness, control switch, fuse and installation diagram.

• • •

Ignition Points Claim Double Tune-Up Life

A high resistance to wear and the doubling of tune-up life are the claims made by the manufacturer of a new line of ignition points with a one-piece nylon rubbing block. This tungsten ignition point has a 360-degree contact area and a coil contact breaker spring eliminates point bounce at high speeds.

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Filter Admits Gasoline While Rejecting Water

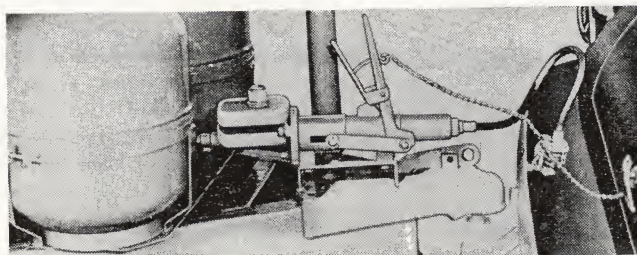
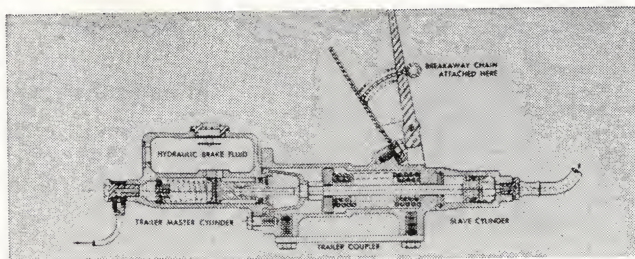
A New Jersey firm is offering a gasoline filter with a built-in "brain" that permits the flow of gasoline while eliminating water. Silicone resin is applied to pleated paper units, causing water to form droplets heavier than gas which sink to the bottom of the transparent looped tubing. Here they are trapped for easy elimination. The filters are available in 1/4, 5/16 and 3/8-inch tubing sizes and have a service life of 5,000 miles.

• • •

Impact Tool Designed For Automotive Use

A Universal 6-amp motor gives more power to a new heavy-duty impact tool which has been redesigned for automotive use. In addition, a T-type socket driver improves transmission. According to its specifications, the tool has a 5/8-inch square drive, weighs 10 pounds and comes

Coupler Works Through Cab Brakes



A hydraulic brake coupler unit is now available that is mounted to the tongue of the trailer and may be instantly connected or disconnected with the towing car's brake system without the loss of any fluid or the admission of any air. The reason for this is that while it synchronizes the two braking systems, there is no actual fluid exchange between the two systems.

The entire unit is 14½ inches long, and consists of a master cylinder for the trailer's hydraulic brakes, with operative plunger mechanism, which, in turn, is operated by a plunger rod extending to meet the point of contact with the towing car's section of the unit, which consists of a small hydraulic slave cylinder on the end of a flexible tube connected with the towing car's brake system. The unit also includes a system of coil springs operated by means of a lever, for use when the car and trailer are disconnected.

In use, pressure on the regular brake pedal of the towing car produces hydraulic thrust in the slave cylinder, which thrust is conveyed through the plunger rod to the hydraulic master cylinder of the trailer. The unit is so constructed that pressure against the trailer's master cylinder may also be exerted by the coil spring system, which is kept from being operative during transit by the lever and latch assembly.

When the trailer is disconnected and it is desired to set the brakes, the lever is released, thus allowing the coil spring to exert effective pressure on the trailer's master cylinder. While the trailer is being towed, a light chain is attached to the latch release, so that in case of brake-away, the jerk of the chain releases the latch and lever so that the coil spring instantly applies pressure on the master cylinder and stops the trailer. The unit is inexpensive, quickly and easily installed and serviced, and works equally well with regular and power brakes.

in 110- and 220-volt models for AC and DC current. Among the added features are an overall length of 11⅞ inches, side to center distance of 1⅓ inches, free speed of 1700 rpm and impact speed of 1725 blows per minute.

Universal Uses Cited For Cleaning Cloths

Numerous advantages are cited for a new line of wash-and-wipe cloths adaptable for glass, metal or plastic surfaces. Usable with any cleaning agent in hot or cold water, the cloth

is lint-free and stays soft. It is for sale from New Jersey to the automotive, industrial and maritime trades.

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Spark Plug Wrench For Tight Corners

You can work on hard-to-get-at plugs around engine obstacles without skinning your knuckles by means of a new spark plug wrench. Consisting of a curved handle, 13/16-inch hex socket with sponge rubber insert (to prevent plug dropping and insulator-cracking), 1¾-inch extension and reversible ratchet with 3/8-inch drive.



LAUGH LOAD

High and Dry

He: "Tell me, did shampooing your hair with beer do it any good?"

Him: "That I can't say for sure. But I have the happiest dandruff you ever saw."

Good Hunch

The rancher was driving an East-erner over an arid and barren section of western Texas. The sun was blistering hot. Suddenly a gaudy looking bird ran in front of the car. The East-erner seemed quite interested, and inquired about it.

"That is a Bird of Paradise," said the rancher.

The next mile was driven in silence, which was suddenly broken by the visitor with this comment.

"Pretty long way from home, isn't it?"

Acid Test

1st Woman: "Her husband was a Judge, wasn't he?"

2nd Woman: "Everyone thought so until he married her."



"I learned this trick from our bank . . . I stamp all our bills 'insufficient funds'!"

Enough Encores

It was in a remote section of the country that a widower married a very religious woman who was also an extremely thrifty housewife. She was never one to waste food, and therefore the largest percentage of her meals consisted of leftovers.

One day she baked a large ham, and for days after that her husband ate it three times a day—minced, deviled, in sandwiches and with eggs. At the end of the week, as he started to eat some ham hash, his wife asked:

"But dear, aren't you going to say grace before the meal?"

"I will, sweetheart," he said, "if you can name one thing on this table that hasn't been blessed five times already."

Having a Change

A man was running along Hollywood Boulevard shouting at the top of his voice: "No! No! Certainly not!"

A policeman stopped him and asked what was wrong.

"It's all right, officer," was the reply. "I'm a 'yes' man on a holiday."

True Confessions

The truck dispatcher filled in his insurance application and handed it to the insurance salesman who, after studying it a moment, said, "Mr. Jones, you'll have to change this part where it asks the relationship of Mrs. Jones to yourself. You should write 'wife,' not 'strained'."

Higher Education

Johnny: Dad, I put a stick of dynamite under the teacher's chair today.

Dad: What! Well, you go right back to school and apologize this minute.

Johnny: What school?

Specialty Shop

Shop Foreman: "Do you sell candy with whiskey in the middle?"

Candy Store Clerk: "Yes, we certainly do."

Shop Foreman: "Well, give me a quart of middles."

Modern Lament

A man applying for a job asked the interviewer whether the company would pay for his hospital insurance. The interviewer said the worker would have to pay for it but it was deducted from his check.

"Last place I worked the company paid for it," he said.

"Did they pay for your life insurance too?" the interviewer asked.

"Sure they did," the man said, "Not only that, but we got unlimited sick leave, severance pay, three weeks vacation, Christmas bonus, coffee breaks—

"Then why did you leave such a perfect place?" the interviewer asked.

"The company folded," the man replied.

Run Out of Savings

Trying to sell a housewife a home freezer, a salesman pointed out, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"Yes, I know," the woman said, "but you see we're paying for our car on the carfare we save. Then, we're paying for our washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we're paying for the house on the rent we're saving. We just can't afford to save any more right now."

True Mourner

Lawyer: "What's the change you want made in your will?"

Miserable Mechanic: "I'm leaving everything to my wife, but only if she marries again within a year. Then I'll know somebody will be sorry I died!"



"Frobish . . . I don't think I like what you're thinking."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, April, 1910)

The Enemy Without

WHEN the message reprinted below appeared in our magazine 50 years ago, the trade union movement was still in its infancy. Unions were fighting to stay above water while at the same time battling to win a decent wage and better working conditions for their members. There were issues aplenty. But still unions had trouble getting members out to meetings. Today, the 1960's, there is an aura of complacency settling over the trade union movement. Wages are at a high level, many workers own their own autos and homes, take vacations to the shore in the summertime, their wives have charge accounts, and their children are attending private schools. But beneath the surface there crawls an insidious enemy who is attempting to destroy the labor movement by corrupting its image in the minds of the public. The labor movement, they say, is being run by gangster elements bent only on their own personal gain at the expense of the working man. Again, they say, all the economic miseries coming from high prices are being caused by exorbitant wages being paid to union workers. To combat this propaganda we need a well-informed and educated rank-and-file. The way to keep up with what is going on around us and to save the movement from destruction is to attend your union meetings.



"What gross ignorance is shown by members who do not know that they are the union.

"I personally know many, many of our members who can give the correct batting average of nearly all the ball players in the big leagues. Others are competent authorities in the standing of every prize fighter of note. Still others are, as they think, experts on horse racing and they can hand out 'dope' which the owner of the horse never knew himself. And thus it goes.

"Ask those same men what night their bread and butter (the union) meets and they don't know; they have been too busy for the past few months or years to attend meetings. They are too much occupied with matters of less interest to give any thought to their future welfare."

General Board Actions

THE internal rupture within the IBT that came about as a result of several local unions in Chicago, New York and New Jersey breaking off from the parent organization and going their separate ways was discussed at a regular meeting of the General Executive Board.

Although the leadership of these independent organizations have already seen the folly of their act and were asking to be reinstated, the question arose as to what to do about those responsible for the split in the first place. Those singled out as mainly responsible were three members of the General Executive Board and lesser officers of local union executive boards.

As a penalty for breaking off from the IBT and for causing our International considerable embarrassment and expense, it was decided that all members of the local unions that were a party to the schism be forced to pay per capita tax from October, 1909, as a requirement for readmission to the IBT and further, that they under no circumstances admit the three members of the General Executive Board into their unions.

The question as to what to do with members of local union executive boards was deferred to the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

The True Leader

THE true leader is not the one who complains about the ingratitude of his followers, the inappreciation of the public or one who dwells upon the deficiencies of mankind. He is rather the one who treats with people as they are and endeavors to make them do what they are capable of doing. For others to have faith in you it is necessary to have faith in them. It is just as easy for the mass to see the unfavorable traits of a leader as it is for the leader to see its shortcomings. The leader brings out the good qualities of his followers, and inspires them with confidence in themselves. To gain their respect he must rise above his office and not cater for their favor. When the followers once believe that the purpose of the leader is to establish himself in his position, that he is afraid to express his conviction because of the opposition it may engender, that he moves with the crowd instead of guiding it, his influence is soon gone. The mass in time is able to distinguish between the sham and the real leader. The former may be popular for a while, but the time of reckoning surely comes, like the one who overdraws his bank account. The greater the expectations raised, the greater will the performance have to be.

(Reprinted in the April 1910 issue of the TEAMSTER Magazine by permission of the Electrical Workers.)





You can't FIGHT BACK
unless you
REGISTER TO VOTE